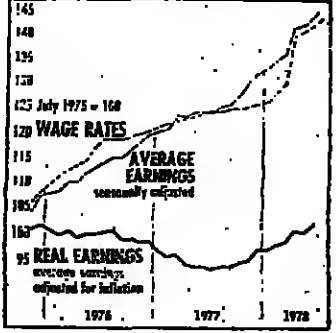


Wage rates jump 15% in a year as rices increase by 7%

Wages rose by 15.4 per cent in the 12 months to June, according to the latest figures released yesterday. The same period prices rose 7 per cent. The pay increases combined with this year's tax cuts are estimated to have improved living standards by 6.7 per cent, more than reversing last year's fall of just over 1 per cent.

Ill in living standards reversed

Westlake, a new price index by a group of economists, shows that the average earnings of the 12 months to June 1978 were 15.4 per cent higher than the rate of inflation. The index is based on the average earnings of 14 different occupations, including teachers, nurses, and civil servants. It is the first time since 1974 that wages have risen faster than prices. The index also shows that the average earnings of the 12 months to June 1978 were 15.4 per cent higher than the rate of inflation. The index is based on the average earnings of 14 different occupations, including teachers, nurses, and civil servants. It is the first time since 1974 that wages have risen faster than prices.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who began a visit to Romania yesterday, and President Ceausescu, right, join in a dance in Victory Square, Bucharest, welcoming the Chinese leader to the city. Report, Page 4

300 policemen help to evict 100 squatters

Three hundred police officers helped to evict 100 squatters from a large block of old flats in Hoxton, London, at 6 a.m. yesterday. The police used tear gas and batons to clear the flats. The squatters had been living in the flats for several years. The eviction was part of a larger scheme to clear the area for redevelopment.

Staff crisis warning by BBC TV chief

BBC Television will face a staff crisis unless it can secure a pay rise of 5 per cent, its chief executive has warned. The BBC has been hit by a pay dispute with its staff, which has led to a loss of morale and a decline in productivity. The BBC has offered a 3 per cent pay rise, but the staff are demanding 5 per cent. The BBC has warned that if it cannot secure the 5 per cent pay rise, it will have to make significant cuts in its staff.

James Earl Ray presents his alibi under oath

James Earl Ray, who is serving a 99-year prison sentence for the assassination of Dr Martin Luther King, today testified under oath in Washington that he was not involved in the assassination. Ray has been charged with the assassination of Dr King, and he has been charged with the assassination of Dr King. Ray has been charged with the assassination of Dr King, and he has been charged with the assassination of Dr King.

The precautions were clearly designed to prevent a recurrence of the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy. Ray has been charged with the assassination of Dr King, and he has been charged with the assassination of Dr King. Ray has been charged with the assassination of Dr King, and he has been charged with the assassination of Dr King.

Moscow doctor backs dissident

A Moscow psychiatrist today voiced professional support for a dissident group which has been investigating the alleged use of Soviet psychiatric hospitals to silence dissidents. The psychiatrist, Dr. Alexander Voloshinovich, has been vocal in his support for the dissident group. The dissident group has been investigating the alleged use of Soviet psychiatric hospitals to silence dissidents. The psychiatrist, Dr. Alexander Voloshinovich, has been vocal in his support for the dissident group.

Youth's ride to court in Rolls is explained

A young defendant who, according to reports in The Times yesterday, arrived at a juvenile court in a large, new, plum-coloured Rolls Royce, did so because no other car was available. The luxury car was hired by the defendant's parents. The defendant is charged with a crime, and the car was hired for the day of the trial. The defendant's parents hired the car to ensure that their son had a comfortable ride to court.

On the day in question, the hire firm used by Devonport, United, was not available. The car was hired by the defendant's parents. The defendant is charged with a crime, and the car was hired for the day of the trial. The defendant's parents hired the car to ensure that their son had a comfortable ride to court.

US considers action to halt dollar's decline

Dollar rates fluctuated wildly on foreign exchanges after President Carter announced that he had ordered officials to consider 'new action to arrest the dollar's decline. In London the dollar still ended the day at a new closing low against the German mark. Sterling lost ground against an average of currencies, but closed 20 points up against the dollar at 51.976. The dollar's decline has caused concern in the US, and the government is considering action to halt the decline. The dollar's decline has caused concern in the US, and the government is considering action to halt the decline.

Attempt to bar 'Times' reporter

An attempt was made to prevent a staff reporter of The Times from entering an immigration tribunal to report the case of the Rev Sun Myung Moon, the Unification Church leader. The attempt was made by the immigration authorities, who tried to bar the reporter from the tribunal. The reporter was trying to report on the case of the Rev Sun Myung Moon, the Unification Church leader.

Scheme to restrict Whitehall secrecy

Lord Croham, former Head of the Home Civil Service, has a new plan to 'knock back' Whitehall's cloak of secrecy. The plan is to restrict the amount of information that is kept secret in Whitehall. Lord Croham believes that the current level of secrecy is excessive and that it is time to make more information available to the public. The plan is to restrict the amount of information that is kept secret in Whitehall.

Electric hands scheme

The Myo-electric replacement hand is being made available free by the National Health Service to handicapped children who are considered to be likely to benefit from it. The scheme is called 'Electric hands' and it aims to provide a better quality of life for handicapped children. The Myo-electric replacement hand is being made available free by the National Health Service.

Press plane crashes

Seven journalists were injured when their chartered aircraft hit a tree while taking off from Obopolo in South-West Africa (Namibia). They were covering the tour of Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations special representative. The crash occurred shortly after the plane had taken off from Obopolo.

Botulism victim dies

The youngest of the four pensioners who became critically ill on July 31 after eating a tin of poisoned salmon has died in a Birmingham hospital. The condition of the other three, although still serious, is satisfactory. The victim was one of four pensioners who became ill after eating a tin of poisoned salmon.

Modern Pope sought

The cardinals gathered for the conclave in Rome are being urged by all shades of Catholic opinion to elect a new Pope suited to the requirements of the modern world. The question of his nationality is considered of secondary importance. The cardinals are looking for a Pope who can lead the Church into the 21st century.

Somerset through

Sussex and Somerset are through to the final of the Gillette Cup on September 2. Sussex beat Lancashire by 136 runs and Somerset beat Essex by losing fewer wickets in a tied match. The Gillette Cup is one of the most prestigious domestic cricket competitions in England.

Does Your English Let You Down?

A WORLD-FAMOUS educational publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a swift mastery of good English.

It can double your powers of self-expression. It can pay you real dividends in business and social advancement, and give you added poise, self-confidence, and personal effectiveness.

The details of this method are described in his fascinating book, "Good English: The Language of Success", sent free on request.

WHAT THIS FREE BOOK WILL SHOW YOU:

- How to stop making embarrassing mistakes in English!
- How to become a fluent conversationalist and effective public speaker!
- How to increase your word power!
- How to read faster and better!
- How to put punch into your writing!
- How to pass English examinations!
- How to develop self-confidence!
- How to increase your thinking power!

Free

To acquaint all readers of The Times with this easy-to-follow method for developing mastery of English, we, the publishers, have printed full details in a fascinating book, "Good English: The Language of Success", which will be sent free on request. No obligation. Simply fill in and return the coupon on page 3. (No need even to send your name, or to cut through many barriers to social, academic, and business success.)

Free

According to this publisher, many people do not realise how much they could improve others simply by speaking.

HOME NEWS

Less secrecy in Whitehall will lead to a strengthening of Parliament, Lord Croham says

By Peter Hennessy

Lord Croham, the former Head of the Home Civil Service and architect of the Cabinet's present open government policy, will unveil tonight a new plan for diminishing Whitehall secrecy still further.

In a talk on BBC Radio 3 during the interval of this evening's Promenade Concert, he will argue that in present conditions the degree of secrecy which was rigidly maintained until recently is damaging rather than helpful to good government.

Lord Croham, formerly Sir Douglas Allen, retired from the Civil Service in December and is now industrial adviser to the Bank of England. His new plan, designed to "lead to a strengthening of Parliament in relation to the executive", envisages Mr. Croham's criticism of the Government's performance on openness more closely, obliging ministers to explain their refusals to release background material used in policy-making.

Lord Croham's contribution comes out from the conventional wisdom among most senior men in Whitehall by virtue of his belief that open government ought to lead to better government. Many of the colleagues he left behind have not thanked him for bequeathing a policy that has led throughout 1978 to requests for background information and unwelcome exposure in the press when they have been refused.

Lord Croham tonight defends the philosophy that underpinned his 1977 initiative: "There is a belief, which I personally regard as thoroughly healthy, that government and government departments should not be trusted too far. Some people, and I am one of them, believe that government should be more fully exposed and deliberated before



Lord Croham: Open government is better.

policy decisions were taken. By policy decisions I mean the main policy objectives of the Government, the possible means of achieving them, including alternative options, and their costs. This would probably benefit the public; it would certainly benefit Parliament by giving it a greater ability to examine government policies in detail, and it might well increase the chances that policies would be more successful.

The key paragraph in Lord Croham's letter of July 6, 1977, to heads of department, outlining how the Prime Minister's open government policy was to be implemented, said that when policy studies are being undertaken in future, the background material should, as far as possible, be written in a form which would permit it to be published separately, with the minimum of alteration, once a ministerial decision to do so has been taken.

Lord Croham's new strategy for extending openness involves:

- 1: Departments that have proved laggardly in implementing the July 1977 guidelines should be pressed to do better.
- 2: The Government's commitment to openness could be subject to regular review by Parliament.
- 3: Parliament could influence the way background material is prepared for the purposes of disclosure.
- 4: Parliament should demand to know the cost of the openness operation, and national decisions could be taken about proposals to extend it.
- 5: The Government should have to justify from time to time its refusals to release materials.

Lord Croham maintains that "some" journalists have tended to read too much into the 1977 letter by demanding background papers where none had been prepared. There were times when governments did not welcome too much analysis and it was not unknown for ministers to tell civil servants that there were certain policy options they should not consider.

Looking to the future tonight, Lord Croham says openness should be attained in progressive stages, not by wild plunges. For that reason he does not favour American-style freedom of information legislation. Greater openness, however, could have unforeseen consequences that contributed to stability.

What it is likely to do is to act as a restraint on those governments who wish to overboard the policies of their predecessors and who have committed themselves to measures without fully assessing the consequences. If I am right, therefore, openness will be precisely what civil servants are attacked for doing. It will reinforce moderation and consistency in government and lead to less violent swings in policy.

Leading article, page 13

Government to examine Ld Grade's pay rise

The Government is to examine the £150,928 pay increase received by Lord Grade, chairman and chief executive of Associated Television Corporation.

The Department of Employment said it would ask Associated Television for details of the increase, which is being paid in the United States for his "greatly increased personal workload" there.

Earlier yesterday Mr William Molloy, Labour MP for Ealing, North, said that the "obscene" pay rise should be stopped. He had written to Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State, for Employment, asking him to intervene "as a matter of the utmost urgency" because it would have a "terribly damaging effect on the next phase of the pay policy."

A department official, however, made clear that, at present all it sought was information about the increase. The American money, which will ultimately be taxed at United Kingdom rates, is in addition to his British salary of £59,500, which remains unaltered.

Lord Grade said last night that he had no intention of leaving Britain, no matter how high the tax. "I would not move if they gave me £100m a week. I do not mind being taxed at 83 per cent."

He said Americans were incredulous when they heard he had been earning only £59,500 a year. "In America you get paid for what your abilities are. It made them think that British productions were not so good."

Mr. Sanjiv Mehta, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said: "For an international entrepreneur, Lord Grade is not very well paid."

The pay rise looks enormous but, in the United States, the head of a big international picture corporation would get £500,000 a year, and that is not uncommon. They work and produce by their efforts millions of pounds of return.

Edward Lloyd, MP for Liverpool, Garsdon, said yesterday that he had asked the Prime Minister to veto Lord Grade's rise in the interest of the labour and trade union movement.

Ulster's children are more socially deprived
From Annabel Fernman Belfast

Children in Northern Ireland are much more deprived than those in the rest of Britain, mainly because of lower incomes, higher prices, inadequate housing and more unemployment, a survey published today shows.

About a third of Ulster's children belong to low-income families, compared with 14 per cent of Britain's children; 42 per cent live in overcrowded housing, compared with 18 per cent in Britain. Single-parent families, in particular, suffer from poor housing conditions, partly because law reform in Northern Ireland has lagged behind.

Family Poverty in Northern Ireland (Child Poverty Action Group, 1 Macklin Street, London, WC21).

The Myo-electric hand, developed over the last seven years by Dr. Rolf Surbey, uses electric currents created by muscular movements to operate a three-pronged claw device, which can be concealed within a reasonably realistic plastic imitation of a hand.

The Myo-electric system is in effect a substitute for the mechanical open book device. But it was also stated that the hand would not be suitable for children with severely disabled arms, for example, thalidomide victims.

Mr. Surbey said that 36 of the devices had been obtained or were under order from Warrington Hospital and Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton.

Mr. Surbey said: "It is not a magic wand. Nor is it a gadget one can buy off a shelf, have fitted to a child and then expect him or her to rush off and play, badminton.

Mr. Surbey said that the device was developed in Sweden, sometimes described as the "bionic hand", is to be made available free by the National Health Service to all handicapped children in Britain who are assessed as likely to benefit.

That was made clear at a briefing in Manchester yesterday by Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary of State with special responsibility for the disabled. He and Dr. Herbert Whitson, Hospital, Manchester, one of the two centres in Britain that offer fitting and a follow-up service for Myo-electric hands, pointed out that the device's advantages are limited.

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Sarah Long, aged 10, who relies on a heart pace maker, with a greyhound puppy she named Pacemaker yesterday. The dog will be raffied at the British Heart Foundation's charity greyhound meeting at White City on Tuesday.

'Seven-year wait for heart cases'

By Joan Roper

Health Services Correspondent

The Department of Health and Social Security had to be bullied into disclosing figures showing that some of the 4,500 patients awaiting investigation and open-heart surgery must wait up to seven years, Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour member for Ormskirk, said yesterday.

Depeding upon the lack of where you live, you can spend years in agony on the waiting list for a heart opera-

tion or have one at your own convenience," he said.

Waiting some regions, such as North West Thames, there were great variations between districts. Patients in the workless area of Hillingdon waited for three years but in Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster there was no delay.

The figures also demonstrated a national imbalance. Patients who lived on Mersey-side, in Birmingham and in the northern region were much more likely to have a long and distressing wait, and to die while waiting, than those living in the South-east and South-west.

Mr. Kilroy-Silk, who made his maiden speech in the Commons four years ago on children waiting for heart surgery, accepted that the figures must be taken with caution.

Mr. Roland Moyle, Minister of State for Health and Social Security, had told him in a letter, that care must be exercised in interpretation. Figures gave no indication of the urgency of a patient's need for treatment, not due to the factors that determined the length of time a patient spent on the waiting list.

A patient who did not need immediate surgery might do so in two or three years time, might be put on a waiting list. The condition of some patients improved while they were on a list, causing a postponement of investigations.

In the northern region, Mr. Moyle said, immediate admission was arranged for patients whose condition demanded it. He had no reason to believe that that practice was not followed in all regions.

Chain-saw artist gets grant of £6,000

The Arts Council has £6,000 to an artist who carved up a 25ft boat, chain-saw and plans to make vessel vibrate in an art g in London next week.

Mr Ronald Haselden, 45, is among 19 artists receiving bursaries and awards to £50,000 this year. The grant is specifically for his project but to give him time for his work.

Mr Haselden said yesterday at the Arts Council, 14, St. Street, Covent Garden, his exhibition is to be held in his sawn-up boat linked to sort of fish bone since it has been at it. "The would be wired together a keel of the boat vibrated machine so the structure changed shape."

Asked what he would someone who thought his was not worth an Arts C grant, Mr Haselden said would talk to him, not about it.

The Arts Council said think he is a significant. What he does is very, very, interesting.

Earlier this year the c was criticized for giving a to an artist who sat on a of a pole in Nottingham centre. Last year it was cized for supporting an man who knocked down a of bricks with his head three students who a around East Anglia with a on their heads.

Gypsy education

About forty gypsies d started outside the Depu of Education and Scien London yesterday. They were protesting against a case for the legal right of children to attend school

Demand for publication of public spending plans

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter

The Society of Civil and Public Servants is to press for the publication of secret departmental working papers used in drawing up public expenditure programmes.

The proposal comes in an amendment from the union, some of whose members are involved in the production of the working papers, down for the TUC conference in September.

The society wants a motion from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs attacking the present system of cash limits intended to hide the demand for publication.

It also calls for "negotiations on planning agreements for each programme with appropriate public service unions before final decisions are announced."

The society seeks to commit its congress to rejection of the "undemocratic principles and monetarist philosophy un-

derlying the present system for controlling public expenditure which have led to the denial of adequate resources. It calls for the publication of secret departmental working papers used in drawing up public expenditure programmes.

Working papers are drawn up in the first half of the year and for the basis of confidential interdepartmental negotiations conducted by the Public Expenditure Survey Committee, composed of senior officials. When those are completed, the Treasury submits draft proposals for the coming financial year to the Cabinet.

In the case, for example, of public expenditure for 1979-80, that part of the process is complete. The Cabinet reaches its decision in the autumn on the proposals and a White Paper will be published early next year.

The society will argue that it is not other civil service unions should be entitled to the same degree of consultation as in private industry.

'Threat to test-tube baby's life'

The woman who is expecting the world's second test-tube baby has been so harassed by reporters that she has been forced to leave home, Mr. Patrick Steptoe, who pioneered the service, said yesterday.

The baby, due to be born next year, was in grave danger. "The patient had become 'anxious and indeed frightened. This behaviour by the media is a real threat to the safety of her pregnancy. Information will be given to the media in due course, but I do ask that the prospective parents' desire for privacy should be respected."

Two days ago, *The Sun* disclosed that the second woman to have a successful implantation of a fertilized egg lives in Scotland; she is 31.

Sources at Oldham Hospital, where the first test-tube baby was born, said that British reporters covering that birth were not as much to blame as too eager Continental and Japanese.

"No person representing *The Sun* has harassed the mother-to-be or any member of her family," the newspaper said last night.

Ulster's children are more socially deprived

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In brief

Hormone pill fighting fund

A fund was launched yesterday to finance cases brought by parents who maintain that hormone pregnancy test pills caused serious heart and brain defects in their children.

About a hundred writs have been issued against the largest manufacturers of the pills, both foreign based, and about two hundred MPs have signed a motion organized by Mr. Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, calling for a public inquiry. The writs were withdrawn from pregnancy testing in 1976.

Ulster prison diet review

The Northern Ireland Office said yesterday that it was reviewing the use of restricted diets in prisons, mentioned by Lord Brockway in a letter to *The Guardian* yesterday.

Its statement pointed out that the diet imposed as a punishment for disciplinary offences was not a diet and water diet but consisted of 12oz of bread, 8oz of potatoes, one pint of soup and two pints of tea daily.

Bank to sell rich old cat's house

Blackie, a cat aged 18, which, under the terms of its former owner's will, has been living in her detached house in Beauchamp Square, London, has been sold to a new housekeeper, who has had to move because of inflation.

The National Westminster Bank, trustee of the cat's £20,000 legacy, says it is necessary to sell the house to realize income for the animal. Blackie is now living near Sheffield.

Post Office application

The Post Office has decided that it does not need a telephone exchange that cost £500,000 to build, as it has asked Stevenage council, Hertfordshire, for permission to let the building be used as a house.

The building was to have housed an auto-manned exchange. The Post Office had based its plans for the exchange on forecasts made in 1966.

Hospital dispute

The management has decided to keep the West London Hospital at Hammersmith open, at least on a limited scale, with the help of senior engineers after ancillary workers had threatened to close the boiler-house from today in a dispute over conditions.

Bedding store on fire

More than eighty firemen fought last night to contain a fire in a five-storey bedding warehouse in Blackstock Street, in the north dockland area of Liverpool.

Stations closed

Five London Tube stations on the Central Line were shut for more than an hour yesterday after staff had walked out in protest over manning levels.

Historic homes tour

A tour of six English historic homes is to be staged for classical archaeologists from 40 countries next month, during the International Congress of Classical Archaeology at University College, London.

Order defied by Tory authority

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The Conservative-controlled Kirklees District Council, West Yorkshire, yesterday contorted its decision not to submit proposals for the comprehensive reorganization of its six remaining selective schools, although it has received an order from the Secretary of State for Education and Science declaring the authority in breach of the law.

Far from fearing that it will be taken to court by Mr. Shirley Williams, the council has made clear that it would welcome such a move in order to clarify the legal position.

In a resolution passed yesterday, by 37 votes to 18, the council argued that the order, made under section 99 of the Education Act, 1944, was "unreasonable and ought never to have been made." The minister had exceeded his powers in making the order.

Kirklees is the only authority that has not submitted any proposals for remaining selective schools.

Some Conservative councils hope that a change of government will allow them to keep their grammar schools.

100 squatters are evicted in dawn police raid

Continued from page 1

Service, which keeps statistics on empty property, said it was disgraceful that the eviction had taken place when alternative accommodation was being sought.

"If they had waited a week or 10 days we should have been able to come up with homes for these people."

Mr. Michael Morrissey, a Labour councillor on Camden council, said the eviction was "pointless and disgraceful."

About fifty squatters are expected to occupy a building in Fitzroy Square, near by, while short-life accommodation is found for them. Others have found places to "squat" with friends or at other squats.

Most of the squatters said they had been forced to move into Hunsley Street because of the high cost of renting or buying a flat and because of the long waiting lists for council property.

Many of the squatters are articulate and well-spoken people from middle-class backgrounds. Miss Maureen Fitzgerald, a convent-educated daughter of the owner of an Irish wrought-iron works, for

example, said most of the people in the flats were "at least similar to hers."

One was a doctor and the other a lecturer. She said she had paid perhaps because it was a training programme.

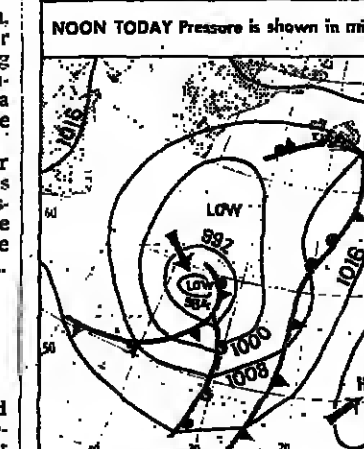
There was an "emotional" as well as an economic aspect in squating, she added. It was a unique community spirit and support for in difficulty.

Certainly they seemed a cross-section of the Hunsley Street. At one was a public house, another the Action House, a restaurant, a cheap restaurant, a nursing home.

Many of those in the Hunsley Street flats were students, a doctor and were several musicians. 13 people, arrested yesterday, were unemployed, one a social worker, one a pianist and one a teacher.

The squatters included black people, Mr. Morrissey said. One was a black student, said that from the difficulties that he had in looking for a flat, he could not afford £15 a week "for a gross shared room with the paper peeling off."

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS are indicated by lines with triangles or semi-circles. Symbols are on adjoining pages.

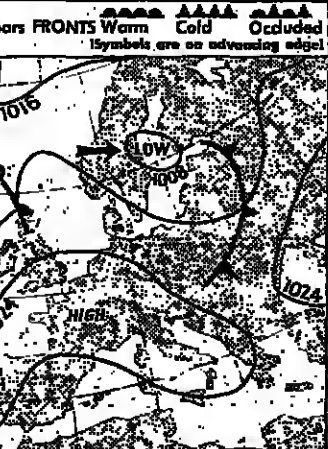
Today

Sun rises: 5.49 am. Sun sets: 8.20 pm. Moon sets: 7.33 pm. Full moon: Tomorrow, 10.50 pm. High water: London Bridge 1.14 am, 6.8m (12.5ft); 1.42 pm, 6.9m (12.7ft). Low water: 12.7m (12.7ft). Dover: 10.51 am, 6.6m (12.7ft); 11.14 pm, 6.7m (12.8ft). Hull: 5.41 am, 7.2m (23.5ft); 6.19 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Liverpool: 11.4 am, 9.1m (29.9ft); 11.25 pm, 9.6m (31.5ft).

A ridge of high pressure will move E with troughs of low pressure following into NW. Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, E, SE, NE, SW, Central S, Central N, East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Dry, sunny, moderate; max temp 24°C (75°F). N Wales, NW England, Lake District: dry with sunny spells; becoming cloudy later. Wind: SW moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F). Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: dry, sunny spells, becoming cloudy, a little rain; wind SW moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F). Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: dry, sunny spells; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F). Humidity: 65%.



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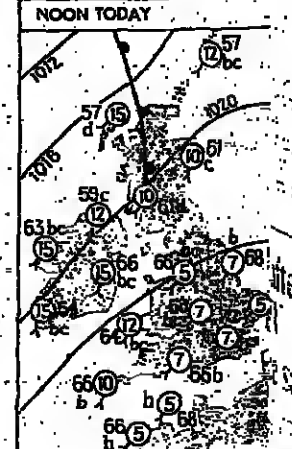
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London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F). Humidity: 65%.



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS are indicated by lines with triangles or semi-circles. Symbols are on adjoining pages.

Today

Sun rises: 5.49 am. Sun sets: 8.20 pm. Moon sets: 7.33 pm. Full moon: Tomorrow, 10.50 pm. High water: London Bridge 1.14 am, 6.8m (12.5ft); 1.42 pm, 6.9m (12.7ft). Low water: 12.7m (12.7ft). Dover: 10.51 am, 6.6m (12.7ft); 11.14 pm, 6.7m (12.8ft). Hull: 5.41 am, 7.2m (23.5ft); 6.19 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Liverpool: 11.4 am, 9.1m (29.9ft); 11.25 pm, 9.6m (31.5ft).

A ridge of high pressure will move E with troughs of low pressure following into NW. Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, E, SE, NE, SW, Central S, Central N, East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Dry, sunny, moderate; max temp 24°C (75°F). N Wales, NW England, Lake District: dry with sunny spells; becoming cloudy later. Wind: SW moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F). Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: dry, sunny spells, becoming cloudy, a little rain; wind SW moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F). Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: dry, sunny spells; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

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Overseas selling prices	Unit	Price

IE NEWS

nsic science, 2: Blood tests can narrow hunt to five people in 100 million

5m Wetherby laboratory boosts crime detection

Tendler
The science of forensic science is to identify the person who has committed a crime. It is a semi-pastoral science, but it is not just outside Wetherby in North Yorkshire, known for its race tracks, that the science of forensic science is being taught. It is being taught in the laboratory at Wetherby, which is one of the best, and most famous, in the world. It is the second in a series of laboratories, the first being at the Home Office in London, and the third at the Home Office in London. The laboratory at Wetherby is a state-of-the-art laboratory, and it is one of the best in the world. It is a state-of-the-art laboratory, and it is one of the best in the world. It is a state-of-the-art laboratory, and it is one of the best in the world.

it is there that samples for testing and identification are uncovered from things like clothing. Under fluorescent or ultra-violet light materials are carefully searched for stains. Semen stains in rape cases are removed with water and a swab and blood stains are cut out of the material. Particles of dust and hair are lifted off clothing with a little roller on which strips of adhesive tape are fixed. The samples discovered in the search room are categorized according to the speed with which they have to be tested. Swabs must be tested quickly because of deterioration. A little more time can be taken with blood, but too much delay is unwise as enzymes deteriorate after a couple of weeks. That does not apply to hairs or fibres. In the past few years scientists have discovered that the search room is categorized according to the speed with which they have to be tested. Swabs must be tested quickly because of deterioration. A little more time can be taken with blood, but too much delay is unwise as enzymes deteriorate after a couple of weeks. That does not apply to hairs or fibres.

Technique called electrophoresis. Threads and hairs are examined optically with a battery of microscopes and techniques using filters. An enlarged woolen hair will show a scattering on its outside and a Polaroid filter will show up the difference from a man-made fibre. The filter will reveal small black dots which are incorporated in the fibre during manufacture. Where the biology laboratory deals with offences against the person, the work of the chemistry department centres on offences against property such as traffic accidents or burglaries. In cases of the former sort much information can be gathered even from a tiny flake of paint or metal. Paint fragments are examined on edge optically to reveal the top coat and the undercoat layers. What the scientist can see is checked against the colour charts and poisoning processes of every car manufacturer so that it is possible to identify a make and year and later match the paint to the car. Metal pieces can be checked against a collection of car trims. Data like that is kept at Aldermaston, and Wetherby has a special telephone connection to the computers there. Glass can be identified or matched using its refractive index. Wetherby has a hot-stage microscope in which glass is heated until it reaches

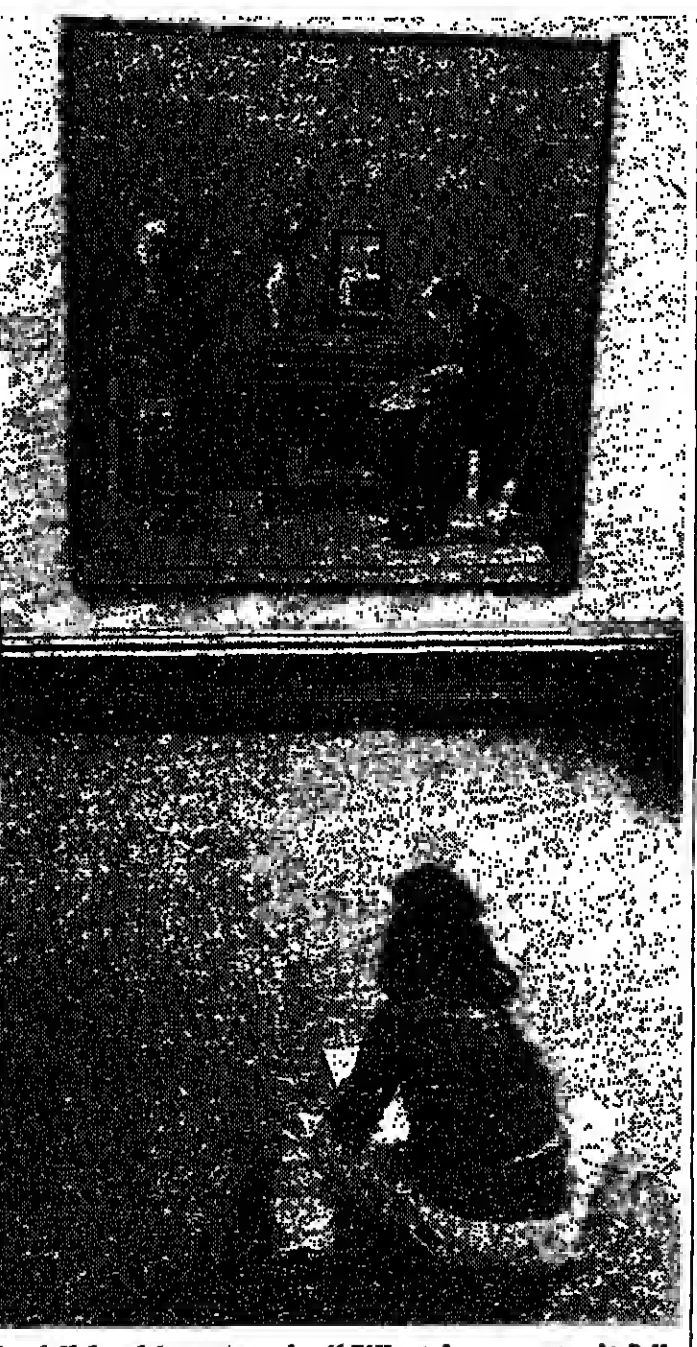
a temperature where its refractive index can be read. The records at Aldermaston will show how common the glass is or even who manufactured it. In more mundane moments scientists have painstakingly put together the parts of a broken window to show whether it was pushed out or in, or the bits of a beer bottle, to show where it struck a head, by sticking the bits to a plaster cast. Wetherby includes some of the newest scientific instruments. The chemistry department includes a laser micro-spectral analyser, which uses a laser beam to burn a tiny crater in a piece of material and then analyse the vapour given off. The instrument enables scientists to check a piece of evidence without doing much damage and could be employed to detect whether a sovereign was made of gold or a fake. Gas chromatography is used to analyse things like debris from a fire. The debris is heated and a hyperdermic needle extracts a tiny sample of the vapour. The instrument will separate the gases, showing for example whether petrol is present, indicating arson. Such spectacular equipment is hardly likely to affect the fate of many people, but legal rights to drive might depend on the work of the vehicle workshop and the toxicology department.

Traffic accident debris is sent to the workshop by police or Department of the Environment examiners to determine the cause of collisions or whether a tyre really did blow out, as drivers often claim. In fact, they rarely cause accidents but the experts do discover cracks which drivers would not normally know about or check. On the workshop benches changes in the crystal structure of metal show up in cross-sections of a half shaft. In its first year of operation Wetherby handled 15,000 cases; two thirds concerned drinking and driving and were the province of the toxicology department. Alcohol levels are now tested by an automatic process. If the readings are very close to the legal limit four tests are carried out instead of two. A cold store is built into one section of the laboratory for the more dramatic cases of suspected poisoning, overdosing or suicide. Extracts are taken from human organs and analysed with a variety of instruments. The readings can be compared with readings for known poisons or drugs. Contrary to general belief, not even remote tribes in Amazonia are immune from drugs covered an untraceable poison, and murder is usually swift and violent. Next: The pen and the gun.

Im of on dies

er Osman

Farmer, aged 64, a of the or Birmingham who were a tin of salmon 17 ed in East Birmingham yesterday. Dr a consultant physi- the three others isly ill, but their was satisfactory. eeo on the critical



A child taking part in "What is a portrait?" a drawing and silk screen printing project at Carlton House Terrace, London.

Judge frees mother who defied court

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh
Mrs Sarah Campins was reunited with her two sons yesterday after a judge had ordered her release from prison, overturning an earlier court ruling. Lord Dunpark, vacation judge to the Court of Session, ordered the immediate release of Mrs Campins, aged 31, a personel officer of Aberdeen, from Cornton Vale women's prison, near Strirling, although he said, she had defied the court's orders. "I am not prepared to take the risk of this woman's staying in it, perhaps until Christmas or until the First Division of the court can sit again," he said. "My impression is that she will be prepared to sit it out, to the detriment of the father's right and, what I am concerned with primarily, the children's welfare." Mrs Campins was jailed by Lord Scott last Friday after she had refused to disclose where she had hidden her two children, Josie, aged seven, and Jaime, aged five. An earlier ruling of the court had granted the boy's father, Mrs Campins' estranged husband, residential access to the children in Spain, where he lives and owns a bar. She refused to give the boys up to her husband, Mr Jaime Campins, aged 43, when the time for their holiday came, because, she said, she feared he would not return them to her. She again refused to disclose their whereabouts last Friday and Lord Scott ordered her to be detained until she told where they were hidden. The judge

also varied the access order to allow the father to have the boys in Spain for three weeks from when the father was released. Yesterday Lord Dunpark said he was aware that his decision would be hard on the father but that he had reluctantly to acknowledge that a member of the public had defeated the order of the court. "This situation has to be resolved here and now in the interests of the children," he said. In the special circumstances he would recall the access order and report to the First Division. The judge said that he was not suggesting that Mrs Campins should go unpunished for her attitude. The First Division, he said, would decide what was to happen to the mother by virtue of the attitude she had shown and to which was to be appealed in the future. Lord Dunpark reached his decision before counsel for Mrs Campins had spoken to his motion for leave to appeal against Lord Scott's access order. It took the court completely by surprise. Mr Campins stood up and shouted: "I am a person, too", before being directed out of court. Mr Alan Rodgers, for the father, strongly opposed the freeing of Mrs Campins. He said she had been in prison for only five days and if she was allowed to get away with it this time it was hard to see what steps could be taken in future to prevent her from constantly frustrating the court's orders. He then asked for access by the father to his sons in Scotland. Lord Dunpark said he would favourably consider a motion to allow that.

Kidnapping charge

A man will appear at Oxford Magistrates' court today, accused of kidnapping Beverly Key, aged 18, of Southmore, Oxfordshire.

Whale washed ashore

A dead bottle-nosed whale, 21ft long, has been washed ashore near Benington Seas End, south Lincolnshire.

Mrs Thatcher is to visit Scots constituencies

By Our Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, is to undertake engagements in Scotland in connection with the constituency of the Labour MP, Mr John Mackintosh, where a by-election is pending. Next day she will visit the Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles constituency of Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, before addressing Scottish Young Conservatives in Glasgow. Visits to those constituencies were planned for the time of the Scottish Conservative Conference in Perth last May, but the Conservative Party's commitment to the sale of council houses received further emphasis yesterday from Mr Michael Heseltine, spokesman on the environment. He said that the property-owning democracy, "spearheaded by the first postwar Conservative government, has done more to spread wealth widely among the British people than any other political act at any time in British history".

Losses doubled during 1977 firemen's strike

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
Fire losses during the firemen's strike at the end of last year were roughly double what might have been expected had the strike not taken place, says Kenneth Holland, Chief Inspector of Fire Services for England and Wales, says in his annual report for 1977. Losses in November were £42.7m compared with £12.7m in the same month of 1976, and more came after the strike began on November 14. In December the losses were £33.8m, compared with £17.2m in 1976. It was the fire service's first national strike. Referring to figures published by the British Insurance Association on direct fire damage, Mr Holland says that in the 12 months to October, 1977, there was a significant reduction in losses. They were estimated at £215.1m, compared with £240.7m for the year from November, 1975, to October, 1976. Much of the improvement in the first 10 months of 1977 was offset by a significant increase during the dispute. The report says that the number of calls, excluding chimney fires, was estimated at 24,100 in 1977, compared with 40,288 in 1976 and 340,000 in 1975. It notes that the summer of 1976 was hot and dry, but says that the number of property fires reported in 1977 was lower than in recent years. The estimated number of false alarms fell from 153,300 to 145,000. Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Fire Services for 1977, (Command 7311, Stationery Office £1.50).

lay Times' talks

ur Staff

be held at the Conciliation and Service (Acas) to hope of averting disruption at The as this weekend. 000 copies of the ere lost last week. official sanctions imposed by publishers in a pay dis- gement of Times Ltd will meet re of the chapel 1 branch) of the aphical and Allied) and the union's

Tories want Slade inquiry

By Our Political Staff

A new Conservative government would set up an independent inquiry into the activities and methods of recruitment of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers and Engravers (Slade), the art union group, Mr James Prior, party spokesman on employment, made clear yesterday. Such an inquiry was required to allay the present widespread concern, and a new Tory government would see the operation of the TIC, he said. The Conservatives have been increasingly critical of the recruitment activities of Slade because many believe they bring

WEST EUROPE



Away from it all in the Dolomites, President Sandro Pertini strolls in Selva, Val Gardena, after breakfasting, Italian-style in a coffee bar.

Cardinals are urged to elect a Pope suited to modern man's needs

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Aug 16

The cardinals now engrossed in their pre-conclave manoeuvres here are being allowed no doubt of the urgent need to show that the archaic system of choosing a Pope is capable of meeting the modern world's requirements. All sides appear agreed on this. In a statement the conservative Cardinal Siri said that awaiting the guidance of the Holy Spirit was not enough, because it might result in impulsive action. Professor Hans Küng, of Tübingen, perhaps the Catholic world's best known theologian, today issued another warning against the damaging error of settling for a mediocre Pope. The world, he says in an interview in the news magazine *Panorama*, expects from Rome "an authority truly modern, human and Christian based on the Gospels. The world would want to hear the voice of the Good Shepherd and not that of a presumptuous pontiff, convinced of knowing everything, and better". He sees the question of nationality as secondary, though he admits that he would prefer an Italian to a German pope. He is one of the signatories of a document, published at the weekend, describing the kind of Pope they want. "We want the best", he says in his interview. The panorama of candidates must be universal and not nationalistic. So far the talk has been too much about persons. "The fundamental problem, on the other hand, is the quality of the candidates. And so the cardinals must, before making up their minds, discuss the ideal qualifications for being Pope. In the present situation, which I consider extremely worrying, such an examination is more urgent than ever". Professor Küng puts birth control at the head of the problems to be faced by the new Pope. It was a fundamental question for Europe and the United States but above all for the Third World. Pope Paul VI had refused to allow the Vatican Council to debate the subject and with his encyclical *Humanae Vitae* he himself decided "in an authoritarian manner and against the wishes of a large part of the hierarchy, that contraception by artificial means is contrary to Catholic morality". "A revision of the doctrine is necessary. Many theologians and also bishops would have no difficulty in consenting to birth control even by artificial means if the idea could be accepted that rules established in the past by Popes could be corrected". He defines his own position as in favour of radical solutions in the sense of turning back to the roots of problems and finding the solution there. But he was not for extremist solutions or for radicalism at all costs. "I am not against a strong central authority but against centralization. I am not for passivity and liberalism but for a Christian and human evaluation of sexuality. I am not for a total confinement of churches but for their progressive coming together", he states. He goes on to say that he is in agreement with all the church's conservatives in the sense that they must hold to the essentials of Christianity.

"I am for a fresh concentration of the nucleus of the faith, on the heart of Christianity. The church should offer its teachings in a way which is more profound and historically better based." This line of thought brings him to a criticism of the Vatican's attitude to the traditional archbishop, Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, whom the late Pope suspended a *divinus*. The question of the Latin Mass, Professor Küng says, is not an essential issue. No damage is done to the church if someone wants to pray with the words of Pius V, the sixteenth century Pope, who introduced the Tridentine Mass. Ironically, his defence of Mgr Lefebvre came shortly after the French archbishop's public attack on Pope Paul VI's success in changing the rules of the conclave. This will be the first, papal election in which cardinals over 80 cannot take part. It is known that Paul VI hoped to make striking changes in the way his successor would be elected. He wanted to break the monopoly of the Sacred College of Cardinals by adding a representation of the bishops of the world, the oriental patriarchs and, at one time, even of laymen. He failed to carry his proposals and all that remained was the age-limit. Here the aim was to increase the credibility of the electoral process in the eyes of the modern world. Historically, the innovation was important because it was the first time that the powers of the cardinals had been restricted since they were recognized in the Middle Ages as the sole electors of the Popes. Indirectly, Paul VI may have been responsible for another innovation of much greater potential importance. In his set of rules drawn up for the election of his successor he laid down that they were valid for the future in the event that a Pope died or resigned. This was the only formal reference to the possibility of a Pope's resignation and, appearing in a document on papal elections, might be seen as leading weight to the theory that for the first time a Pope could be elected for a limited term. The Vatican confirmed tonight that the traditional *Latio discors*, delivered immediately before the cardinals enter the conclave in which a Curia official indicates the type of Pope required, would no longer take place. In the past this task fell to the Secretary for Briefs to Princes, a title abolished in Paul VI's reform of the Curia. The traditional scene in the Sistine Chapel, where the papal election takes place, will also be changed. There will no longer be a throne and canopy for each individual cardinal. In the past it was customary at the moment of the election of a new Pope for all the cardinals to lower their canopies except the successful candidate as a form of homage to him. This time they will have chairs of red velvet, with prayer stools doubling as tables but no canopies. The object is to provide more simplicity and accommodate the increased number of electors. With the death here today of Cardinal Paul Yu-pin the number of cardinals entitled to enter the conclave is 111. The cardinals who elected Paul VI numbered 82.

60 ordained as priests of Opus Dei

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Aug 16

An English economist and a nephew of Sir Matt Busby, director, Manchester United, were among 60 professional men from countries ordained yesterday as priests of the Roman Catholic Opus Dei movement. Cardinal Koenig, the Archbishop of Vienna, officiated at the ceremony at Torrecadorna, an Opus Dei shrine in the Pyrenees near the Spanish city of Huesca. Those ordained include Professor Robin Weatherill, aged 31, of Harrogate; Sir Matt Busby's nephew; Mr Stephen Reynolds, aged 39, economist; Mr Robert Farrell, aged 45, pharmacist, of Glasgow, until his ordination a senior executive of engineering company, and Mr Donald O'Cuilleain, aged 29, of Dublin an industrial engineer. Others ordained included Signor Vittorio Aloia, aged 38, Italian physician; Mr Luis Esteban Latorre, aged 28, Philippine philologist; Mr Joseph Landauer, aged 34, American engineer; Senior Alejandro Cortes, Mexican teacher; Mr Nerio Medici, aged 28, Swiss physicist; Senior Hugo Adrian von Ustinov, aged 32, Argentine lawyer; and Senior Ricardo Adolfo Rovira, aged 29, Uruguayan journalist. Opus Dei was founded nearly 50 years ago in Madrid by the late Father Jose Maria Escriva de Balaguer. It now has members round the world and operates institutions of various types in London, Washington, Paris, and other capitals. The organization claims to have no political aims. Its members are prominent in Spanish politics and finance.

Spaniard tells of 25 years spent in Soviet prisons

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Aug 16

A Spaniard who spent the past 40 years in the Soviet Union, mostly as a prisoner, has said that he requested repatriation to Spain 12 times and was repeatedly turned down. He was finally allowed to return to this country as a result of diplomatic pressure after newspaper reports on his life in Soviet prison camps. The former prisoner, Senior Jose Manuel Garcia, kept his ground when he stepped off the aircraft on his arrival in Barcelona on Saturday. His case got world-wide attention after Mr Antonio Pype, a Belgian, who was briefly imprisoned at the camp where he was held, called attention to his plight. Mr Pype said at a news conference here last May that "Manolo Garcia" was a Spaniard Blue Division soldier who had been captured on the Russian front during the Second World War and had spent the rest of his life in prisons. However, Senior Garcia said after his return that he went to the Soviet Union at the age of seven and had spent 25 years in prison there, having been repeatedly sentenced for petty criminal offences. He acknowledged having met Mr Pype in a Soviet camp but said he did not know how the "Blue Division story" began.

100th polio case reported in Netherlands

The Hague, Aug 16—The one hundredth case of polio since an epidemic of this disease broke out in the Netherlands last May, was reported today. The victim is a 25-year-old woman who, like the other cases, belongs to a religious community opposed to vaccination.

Cheap flights agreed

Copenhagen, Aug 16—Denmark, Sweden and Norway agreed here today to permit American-owned Northwest Airlines to open low-price routes between New York, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Iceland's left may form Cabinet

Reykjavik, Aug 16—The head of Iceland's left-wing People's Alliance Party, which holds 14 seats in the 60-seat Parliament, was asked today to try to form a new government. If he succeeds Iceland will be led by the farthest-left party in Nato. A long-time opponent of the American-run Keflavik air base, the People's Alliance is expected, however, to have a difficult time eliminating the United States presence if it is able to put together a governing coalition. Other big parties favour a Nato role for this country of 220,000 people, strategically placed between northern Scandinavia and Greenland. From Keflavik the Americans keep watch on Soviet air and sea movements towards the Atlantic. President Kristjan Eldjarn called in Mr Ludvig Josephson, leader of the People's Alliance, this afternoon after Mr Geir Hallgrimsson, the former Prime Minister, had been unable to weld the warring parties into a government. Earlier, Mr Benedikt Grondal, leader of the Social Democrats, had also failed.

Does Your English Let You Down?

See Front Page

To: Practical English Press, 100, Maple, Stoughton, Please send me your free English book.

NAME: ADDRESS: No stamp required in U.K.

plane flies
analysts to

RSEAS isian t rules f unable y case

Tunisia, Aug 16.—A court trying 101 men for their alleged role in the 1967-68 riots here on the island of Sicily has declared the men guilty of murder and other crimes.

at the two-week trial a coastal town, south of the court's decision after seven days of testimony. The court, under the jurisdiction of the State Security Council, sentenced the men to various terms of imprisonment, from 10 to 20 years.

The court also ordered the confiscation of the men's property and the seizure of their assets. The men were arrested in 1968 and held in custody for several years before being brought to trial.

The trial is part of a series of proceedings aimed at bringing to justice those responsible for the violence that erupted in Sicily during the 1960s. The court is expected to continue its work over the next several weeks.

Sanctions have been a wonderful stimulus to agricultural industry, farmers say Peacetime air at Rhodesian show

From Nicholas Ashford
Rhodesia, Aug 16.—It could almost have been a scene from an English country show except that the sky was a brilliant unblemished blue and the grass, after four rainless months, was as brown as the ground it grew on.

But the weather apart, a farmer from Hereford, or Devon, would have found himself in comfortably familiar surroundings at the eighteenth annual agricultural show at Marandellas, about 40 miles east of Salisbury.

There were well fattened cattle and sheep on display which red-faced farmers knowingly prodded and patted while discussing the relative merits of feedstuffs or complaining about the fall in beef prices. To the main arena smartly indured and jacketed riders urged their horses over alarmingly high jumps in pursuit of one of the many show-jumping prizes.

In the agricultural hall there were displays of almost obscenely large leeks, spinach with leaves 2ft long and cauliflower bigger than footballs. The local women had also put on a display of home-made jams and cakes which were as appealing both to the eye and the palate as any produced by a women's institute.

Just like the British during the blitz, white Rhodesians have been under almost con-

tinuous attack. Their labourers had left and they have only just been able to sow the new season's crops. Marandellas could face a similar situation if the fighting intensifies.

However, despite the war and international sanctions Rhodesia's farming industry has continued to expand, according to Mr Adrian Griffith, chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority. In a speech opened the show, he said that agricultural output was worth some £400m last year and would be even more this year.

Rhodesia has displayed a remarkable talent for adapting to sanctions. "In many ways they have been a wonderful stimulus to us," Mr Coulson said, as he pointed out farming utensils which were once imported but are now locally produced. The stalls contained an array of goods all of which are now made locally—cheese, wine, pottery and clothing.

It was all very impressive but probably few people at the show believed things could go on much longer the way they were. "We could do with a bit of good luck for a change," Mr Coulson said with a wry smile.

Another white woman interjected: "Do please say something nice about us. We are really not such bad people." It was a sentiment with which it was impossible to disagree.

ness of the commanders and their ability to assist the security forces as their auxiliaries. The commander had to agree that he and his men came under control and accepted the attachment to his command (in his area) of security force liaison officers.

The commander also had to accept that the police would continue to operate in his area for the maintenance of normal law and order and the Minister of Internal Affairs officials would with his cooperation reestablish normal administration in his area.

The Minister added that the commander must defend his area against any sabotage, terrorism, or any other activity which might threaten the security of the area.

Mr Roger Hawkins, the Co-Minister of Combined Operations and Defence, said in a statement in Parliament this evening that the reports gave a very distorted picture of how the amnesty policy operated.

He said this distortion was due to no clear explanation of this amnesty policy being given to the press or combined with the television report. As a result there had been considerable confusion and dismay among the media of those who read the reports or saw the film.

Mr Hawkins is right in that many whites were upset to see a film of Bishop Muzorewa gleefully having a communist-made automatic rifle and talking happily with fierce-looking guerrillas who presumably had been associated with murder and brutalities of the worst possible kind.

Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and other white members of the Government were believed to have been exceedingly angry at the reports. This led to Mr Hawkins' statement.

He said initial contact under the amnesty policy was made with guerrilla commanders whom it was believed would change their allegiance to the transitional Government.

If the results of such contacts proved to be favourable then the security forces became involved. They had to assess the genuine-

Nkomo men bar tourists from game reserves

Lusaka, Aug 16.—Rhodesian Nationalist guerrillas today banned hunters, wildlife viewers or ordinary tourists from Rhodesian game reserves and said they would back up their order by force.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZimPR) said its forces had been ordered to bar anyone from entering the game reserves "as a way of preventing the extinction of our wildlife by the departing colonizer."

It said that more than 500 elephants had already been killed this year along with many other species "for the purpose of propping up Rhodesia's shattered economy."

The total number of elephants killed this year would be at least 900, ZimPR said.

Mr Nkomo is co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement fighting the Rhodesian transitional Government—Agence France-Presse.

Anger over Muzorewa meeting with guerrillas

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 16.—The Rhodesian transitional Government is annoyed and embarrassed at reports published in a Sunday newspaper and relayed here at the weekend of a meeting between Bishop Abel Muzorewa and a number of pro-government former guerrillas operating in the Mzimba tribal trust land north of Salisbury.

Both the Sunday Mail, and Rhodesian television carried lengthy reports and pictures of the United African National Council leader and Executive Council member talking on Saturday to former guerrilla command forces and an interview with their leader known as "comrade Max".

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expected to accept in Tass computer

sign Staff
A news agency Tass to obtain from the sophisticated computer it needs for Olympic Games in Moscow.

st by the United States Government to supply the computer to the Soviet Union. If there were such an application a decision would be taken by the Soviet Government with Britain's allies. The spokesman said that they had taken note of the American request.

A government spokesman in Bonn said that West Germany has no plans to sell the Soviet Union computer equipment which the United States refuses to supply. The question of jointing a "computer boycott" and therefore did not arise in practice.

A French company technology to build his

Execution of Palestinians again delayed in Cyprus

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Aug 16.—The execution date of two Palestinians sentenced to death for the murder of an Egyptian newspaper editor here last February was postponed today for the second time by the Cyprus Supreme Court. The date was put off from August 22 to September 30 on an application by Mr Lefcos Clerides, the Palestinians' counsel.

The application was unopposed. Mr Clerides said he needed time to prepare a new appeal should President Spyros Kyprianou reject a mercy plea.

Twelfth game in world chess ends in draw

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Bagno, Aug 16.—The twelfth game in the world chess championship match was agreed a draw without resuming play.

Korchnoi, with the black pieces, had sealed his forty-fourth move R-RK1 and this would have resulted in an ending in which each side would have a rook and two pawns. Korchnoi's extra pawn was indefensible, as shown in the diagram of final position.

The score now is one all, with 10 drawn games. The event may last longer than expected unless one side craves up under the strain and of the two at the moment Karpov appears to be under the heavier stresses.

He is far from the form shown in his previous games. His play has been a little indecisive and even on occasions timorous, and he has missed some winning chances.

For example, in the twelfth game, move 26—P-B4—would have won a pawn and a rook for Karpov. The move was a simple one and Karpov should have taken it.

Korchnoi, on the other hand, has had a number of missed opportunities. In his case I believe it has been his extra 20 years over that of the age of his adversary that has been responsible for his failure to force home his advantage.

Corrections

The chairman of the London branch of the United African National Council is Mr Percy B. Muzorewa and not Mr Pius Muzorewa, as stated in an agency report from Rhodesia on Monday.

The sailing ship shown in the photograph on page 4 on Monday is the Russian training vessel Kruzenshtern, not the Christian Radich as stated.

NEW BOOKS

The smell of Edinburgh

Edinburgh
By David Daiches
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)
The Edinburgh History of Scotland
General editor, Gordon Donaldson
(Oliver & Boyd, boxed set of four volumes £20)



Edinburgh is a prime old lady with a past a stately dowager who has powdered her nose but forgotten to wipe her behind. She still takes tea at four, and wears her wrinkles of age like battle honours, and she loves to tell tales of her youth. And like all well-preserved ladies who successfully defend their charms against the ravages of time, she has a good bone structure underneath.

The most splendidly staid, elegant and history-ridden of British provincial cities has, as Daiches says a wellspring of literary talent, been well served by chroniclers, from James Gray and his monumental Victorian tome *Old and New Edinburgh* to E. S. Catford's recent selective but highly readable *Edinburgh—Story of a City*. David Daiches, an eminent professor of excellent pedigree and a son of one of the slightly better suburbs of the nicely class-conscious bourgeois capital of Scotland, is the latest of this distinguished line.

Daiches has already written lovingly about his home town, and he is doubly about Glasgow, which for an Edinburgh man is an endeavour akin to a loyal Celtic follower writing the official history of Rangers. Now he writes passionately about the capital of a serious historian. Like the serious scholar he is, he relies heavily on his source material, and quotes enthusiastically, lengthily and often from many an ancient parchment. Occasionally, when the subject remains too dry, he slips into the curious spelling of Middle Scots, it can make for soggy reading.

But he knows the flavour of Edinburgh well enough not to confine his narrative only to the interminable interminable fads of Scottish national and religious politics, which he does, but he backs up to the city's history

and which were fought out endlessly with a gory deal of blood-letting, among the dunghills and stinking alleys of the Old Town. He tells too of High Court judges who heard murder cases either roaring drunk or fast asleep, and of alums of just over a century ago, which crammed in 646 people to the acre.

Most of the historical facts and anecdotes have already appeared over the years, but Daiches collects them conveniently together and adds his own particular flavour, or rather small. It is the small of a cramped medieval walled town clinging to a windy ridge, full of far too many people living far too close together, teeming with vice, disease and gossip, caring nothing for sanitation, and breeding rats, high-rise urban living, and social integration, and more than her fair share of genius.

And when the upper classes broke the bounds of the old city wall, moved to the Georgian New Town and left the Old Town to rot, the book with them not only their cheerfully coarse manners but also their very dirty habits. What a pity that the book could not have included a step press column; within recent months the city that for centuries was notoriously unable to dispose decently of its filth has opened its first proper sewage works.

Writing about Edinburgh is, along with education and the law, one of the city's leading professions. Precisely a century ago Daiches's predecessor, R. L. Stevenson, noted that it was not just a fine showpiece of natural setting and fine architecture, "but a city in the world of everyday reality, connected by railway and telegraph wire with all the capitals of Europe, and inhabited by citizens of familiar type, who keep ledgers and attend church, and have sold their immortal portion to a daily paper."

Those for whom even the learned Professor Daiches is too populist a chronicler, and who really wish to unravel the incalculable web of Scottish history, will welcome the reappearance of *The Edinburgh History of Scotland*, first published a decade ago and now available as a boxed set of paperback. The original edition was well received, and it remains probably the best general textbook for the serious student, although at a price of £20 seems severe.

Those unwilling to pay the price need only know that Scottish history consists mainly of one group of Scotsmen trying to decide if they are better off either with swords or blisks, incontrovertible logic, preferably with maximum bloodshed, while telling the English to go away and mind their own business. Little, it will be noted, has changed.

Alan Hamilton

* Volumes 1 and 2, *The Making of the Kingdom, The Later Middle Ages*, £5.75.
* Volumes 3 and 4, *James V-James VII, 1560 to the Present*, £4.25.

A ferocious blur on the map

River Congo
By Peter Forbath
(Secker & Warburg, £7.50)

Among the legacies of Empire is a selective sense of geography—history too, perhaps. This is the day, as far as more knowledgeable about India, which their fathers governed, than about Indo-China, which they never did; and we are distinctly more familiar with the course of the River Nile than with the course of the Congo. It is a pity, for the Congo is a river of immense importance, and its history is a story of struggle and conquest.

Mr Peter Forbath indeed, on his publishers' claim, is the first to put the whole of the Congo between covers. It is true that Conrad celebrated the river, if that is the right verb, in *Heart of Darkness*, and I expect there are whole libraries of French and Belgian colonial memoirs about it; but certainly English readers will find much of this book absolutely new, and altogether fascinating, from the first Portuguese ventures at the river's mouth by the fantastic legerdemain of King Leopold of Belgium, through the most terrible of African tribes whose lot it was to be the first to be seen by the white man, to the present day.

Mr Forbath says he has set out to do for the Congo what Mr Alan Moorehead did for the Nile. He has succeeded in that: it takes more than research and enthusiasm to create a work of art. This is a journeyman's writing, and anyway there is no pretending that the Congo is as important as the Nile—it lacks the classical connotations of that incomparable river, its heroes are less sympathetic and its catastrophes more squalid. Mr Forbath is obliged, in fact, to leave the river, altogether, striking off for Timbuktu or Zanzibar, during the flatter periods of its history.

But the thrilling parts really are thrilling, and the narrative does them justice. No river is so mysterious or so terrifying as the Congo, running as it does through some of the most terrible country on earth, falling over the most forbidding cataraacts, and sustaining a succession of African tribes whose lot it was to be the first to be seen by the white man, to the present day.

The cast of characters is splendidly varied. Portuguese adventurers of flexible purpose, African kings of fluctuating probity, slaves and explorers, the tragic Casement, the martyred Hammarjöld, the baffling bravos of today's Zaire and Katanga. Of them all, the most compelling is Henry Stanley, the first man to trace the course of the Congo to the sea, and much the best parts of the book concern his prodigious feats of discovery and development along the great river.

This is not just because of the fascination of his character. Mr Forbath clearly sees in his career a figure of the whole western connexion with the Congo, and its people—a connexion full of boldness, initiative and intelligence, but scarred by horrible greed and cruelty. The Congo is a black man's river, but its history has been dominated by white men, for whom when the time comes Henry Stanley, so brave but so bloodthirsty, so arrogant but so useful, may well stand spokesman at the bar of Heaven.

Mr Forbath sees it so, and tells his story with an honest mixture of awe, admiration and regret, properly tinged (for it is mostly an untold tale) with horror. It was never thus, one is chauvinistically tempted to say, in our own dear Empire.

Jan Morris

True picture of rural China

The Death of Woman Wang
By Jonathan D. Spence
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95)

The woman Wang ran away from her husband. That was enough to make her a criminal in the strict legal code of the Ch'ing dynasty. But she went with a lover: illegal intercourse, 80 blows or if the woman was married, 100 blows. She was sentenced to death. After a time, seeing her despair, friends persuaded the husband to have her back. Which he did for a time only to murder her one higher wife. He was tried and sentenced, though he had caught her with the lover he would indeed have got away with murder.

This happened around 1669 in the county of Tan-ch'eng, in the province of Shantung, in China. The woman Wang had caught Jonathan Spence's attention when looking at the local history of Tan-ch'eng. It had been compiled in 1673, covering the previous five years; it was vivid and graphic in recording what life was like. Moreover the magistrate during some of those years had also written his own memoirs, and he was a very good writer. Using these two sources, Professor Spence adds one other: One of China's most famous writers, Pu Sung-ling, lived in this neighbouring county to Tan-ch'eng, and visited it twice during the years covered by the local history. So what we get is an account of rural life in the county in which the woman Wang's story is one short episode. From the factual record the magistrate also made, and continual struggle are brought home; vignettes from Pu the writer are borrowed to fill out the "loneliness, as evening and dawn" of the scene. In any account of Chinese life below the level of the literati, we are astonished by the resilience, the endurance, the catastrophe.

Fiction

A Kingdom
By James Hanley
(Andre Deutsch, £3.95)

Magdalen, By Carolyn Slaughter (Harper & Row, £4.50)
The Crow Goddess, By Patricia Mayne (Collins, £5.50)

Few people have the imagination, the perseverance, or for that matter the talent to carry on writing intelligent fiction for a long time. It is a pity that James Hanley is one of the few who have. He has been writing fiction for over 40 years, and he is still going strong. His latest novel, *A Kingdom*, is a masterpiece of the genre. It tells the story of a man who is born into a world of poverty and hardship, and who rises to become a powerful figure in a kingdom. The novel is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the resilience of the human mind.

Magdalen, by Carolyn Slaughter, is a novel about a woman who is born into a world of poverty and hardship, and who rises to become a powerful figure in a kingdom. The novel is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the resilience of the human mind.

The Crow Goddess, by Patricia Mayne, is a novel about a woman who is born into a world of poverty and hardship, and who rises to become a powerful figure in a kingdom. The novel is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the resilience of the human mind.

suspects LO raid

Correspondent
Aug 16.—So far not identifiable suspects in the sub-urban attack on the headquarters of the Liberation Organisation 5 in which three British and Pakistani were killed.

said that two of the were arrested in a raid in Karachi and a Pakistani was killed.

ports state that all 3 a Pakistani was killed to the PLO.

Execution of Palestinians again delayed in Cyprus

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Aug 16.—The execution date of two Palestinians sentenced to death for the murder of an Egyptian newspaper editor here last February was postponed today for the second time by the Cyprus Supreme Court. The date was put off from August 22 to September 30 on an application by Mr Lefcos Clerides, the Palestinians' counsel.

The application was unopposed. Mr Clerides said he needed time to prepare a new appeal should President Spyros Kyprianou reject a mercy plea.

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Ability to Budget in Australia

las Aiton
Aug 16.—A glance the Fraser Government, announced a budget designed to stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment. The budget is expected to be a success, and will help to bring the economy back to a state of growth.

las Aiton, a leading economist, said that the budget was a well-thought-out plan, and that it would have a positive impact on the economy. He said that the government had done a good job of balancing the budget, and that it had managed to keep the economy on a sound financial footing.

He also said that the budget would help to create new jobs, and that it would improve the standard of living for all Australians. He said that the government had a clear vision of the future, and that it was determined to make it a reality.

He said that the budget was a testament to the government's commitment to the people, and that it was a sign of the government's confidence in the future of Australia. He said that he was optimistic about the future, and that he believed that the budget would be a success.

meaning that the Liberal Government, an alliance of conservatives, does not have to worry about facing the voters until at least after the next budget, which is expected to be a success, and will help to bring the economy back to a state of growth.

The government's budget was determined to keep its deficit down to \$2,800m (£1,750m) but to do this it took some unconventional measures. It cut spending in a number of areas, and it increased taxes in others. The result was a budget that was both balanced and growth-oriented.

Mr Malcolm Fraser's Government had often promised that Medibank, a national health insurance scheme, would be retained. It has been almost abolished by the new budget. The government has decided to replace Medibank with a private health insurance scheme, which will be funded by a combination of government and private contributions.

Mr Fraser said that the new scheme would be a better one than Medibank, and that it would help to reduce the government's financial burden. He said that the scheme would be a success, and that it would help to bring the economy back to a state of growth.

The Government said it would meet 40 per cent of approved fees for doctors and provide free basic hospital treatment. It also announced a national health plan, which would ensure that everyone is automatically insured. The plan would be a success, and it would help to bring the economy back to a state of growth.

There has been a large range of welfare cuts, including pension cuts and maternity allowances. Increases in unemployment benefits are to be restricted to people with dependants.

The most important criticism of the budget has been that it seems totally to ignore the ever-growing unemployment figures. While the budget tries to reduce inflation and get the economy moving it is doing it at considerable human cost.

The budget is being hotly denounced as forcing those on low incomes to pay for the economic shortcomings of the Government, and indeed this is the group most adversely affected. Of course, most of these would be Labour voters.

The chairman of the London branch of the United African National Council is Mr Percy B. Muzorewa and not Mr Pius Muzorewa, as stated in an agency report from Rhodesia on Monday.

The sailing ship shown in the photograph on page 4 on Monday is the Russian training vessel Kruzenshtern, not the Christian Radich as stated.

Richard Harris

There was a printing error in Richard Harris's review of *The Shorter Science and Civilization in China*. The last sentence of the fourth paragraph should have read: "The historical and mythological research seems careful. War chariots rattle, battles thunder, and blood and guts gush to suggest how the petty rogues of cattle raids were romanticized into the violent mythology of old Ireland. It is stirring historical romance. Only the proof reading is careless. To spell the beautiful name 'Deirdre' in three different ways on three successive pages is two too many."

Philip Howard

It is an exciting medley of history, myth, and magic of the second century AD in Britain and Erin. In which the Emperor Hadrian rubs shoulders with Bronze Age fairy people and Maevy, Queen of Connemara, maternal Goddess on Earth. The historical and mythological research seems careful. War chariots rattle, battles thunder, and blood and guts gush to suggest how the petty rogues of cattle raids were romanticized into the violent mythology of old Ireland. It is stirring historical romance. Only the proof reading is careless. To spell the beautiful name 'Deirdre' in three different ways on three successive pages is two too many.

Patricia Finney, at the great age of 20 and up at Wadham reading history, brings her chronicle of August the Harper to a suitably heroic conclusion.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

But blondes may prefer bounders

"Under the sun", filed one of the richest gentlemen I know has threaded his patches in his morning room carpet: one of the ugliest is never out of scrambled egg yellow socks, though doubtless not the same pair.

WHAT THE SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN WEARS

Gentlemen have their suits made and one made Kilgour, French and Scabirry in Dover Street may be relied upon for knee breeches in tweed which are worn with stout socks handknitted (Working with Wool). The Corder, Hurlbourn, Tarrant, Andover, Hampshire, can supply them, enormous shoes which could be got from Church's but ideally should be from a personal list at Lobb, 5, St James. Shirts come from Turnbull and Asser and are either plain or Tattersall-checked. Viscose or narrowly striped. Ties are Old School and very old. A new old school tie is the sign of a cad.

Hats are made from a hock kept at Lobb in 6, St James, and will be a Gilt hat after Squire Coke of Norfolk and known to be commoners as a bowler. Gentlemen have two suits—one for coming up to London, and one for local funerals and weddings. They have jobs of old, garments, jackets and trousers and cardigans which they mix and match informally.

SCOTTISH GENTLEMEN'S UNDERPINNINGS AND ACCESSORIES

"Gentlemen", states Douglas Sutherland, "buy their underwear at Marks and Spencer." Modesty prevents your fashion editor from suggesting what goes on under the kilt though I wish I had remembered to ask about corsets still worn by some gentlemen which used to be supplied by Spirella. They would probably look even odder beneath Highland dress. Since the whole correspondence has been running in this paper about where a gentleman carries his handkerchief I invite you to watch that space.

WHAT SCOTTISH GENTLEMEN'S LADIES WEAR

Tweeds with an Hermes or near-Hermes headscarf. "Clothes are not important. You dress for comfort," a friend of mine was informed loftily by an agency in the shoot-letting business. "And everyone he went on, 'has tweeds', 'kilt', 'tartan', 'looks chic and ging in London' tends to look too new as in Scotland and anyway may generate pneumonia. Oxford Street hacking jackets are no substitute for the real thing. But do not worry. Gentlemen's tweeds have of cupboard which contains a mass of hosiery, anoraks, shooting jackets and wellies of every size. The done thing is to help oneself and if you look a rattle in his kilt, well, that can be very appealing and may even distract him briefly from the intake of and the slaughter of The Grouse.



Not quite a gentleman by his own

admission—Douglas Sutherland, author of *The English Gentleman*, certainly dressed the part. Wearing tweed knee breeches, woolly socks, cord jacket, checked Viscose shirt, the old school tie? and his handkerchief tucked up his sleeve.

Photographed at his remote Scottish hunting lodge by Edward Bell.



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and Donna Hartley: both competing in two events in Prague.

itions to team for Prague fewer medals in prospect

Smallwood and Beverley Goddard join Sonia Lannaman in the 200 metres. Donna Hartley has changed her mind about wanting to run the 200 metres in Prague and now goes for the two events at which she won gold medals in Edmonton, the 400 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay. Joselyn Hoyte is also in the individual event.

In the 800 metres, Elizabeth Barnes who originally did not want to be considered for the European Championships because of pending examinations, is now hoping to be able to overcome the problems of the past. She is motivated particularly by her disappointment at finishing out of the medals in Edmonton. Glynn Penny, who won the Commonwealth gold and bronze medal winning twins Paula Fudge and Ann Ford in the 3,000 metres, for which it has been confirmed that heats will be held after the Games. However, there is still no definite news whether the men's 10,000 metres, currently scheduled only for a straight and probably very crowded final on the opening day, will have an extra round.

Several more names may be added as last minute entries in Prague on Saturday night after selectors have watched preliminary heats at the Edinburgh Highland Games and the Women's AAA Championships at Crystal Palace on Saturday. The women's events sponsored by Sunbelt will give the public a chance to see many of the medal winners from Edmonton in action, even if not in their own events. The Commonwealth javelin champion, Tessa Sanderson, for instance, will also be competing in the 100 metres sprint at which she is, no doubt, a favourite.

Miss Lannaman, the winner of two gold medals and one silver, in Edmonton races Donna Hartley at 200 metres on Saturday, then the next day leaves for Yugoslavia with her coach, Charles Taylor, to complete her European Championships preparation and travel direct to Prague from there.

Marea Hartman, the British women's team manager, admitted yesterday that, despite the flurry of medals at the Commonwealth Games, she still has a long way to go. "Prague will be a different ball game altogether," she said.

Miss Hartman who recalled the problems involved on the last occasion that British athletes had to go virtually straight from the relaxed Commonwealth Games atmosphere to the European Championships, in 1966, agreed that Britain might not collect more than a total of two or three women's medals at Prague, compared to the nine gold, five silver and five bronze won by English women alone in Edmonton.

It is a contrast which cannot be too strongly emphasized. At last month's East German national championships for instance, at least four women ran faster than Donna Hartley's winning 400 metres time in Edmonton of 1:10.66, while five East Germans broke two minutes in the 800 metres, a time not yet broken by any woman from the United Kingdom.

The following additions have been made to Britain's team for the European Championships, in Prague, from August 29 to September 5.

MEM: 100 metres: M. McFarlane (Harrow); 200 metres: S. Lannaman (Wolverhampton); 400 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 800 metres: E. Barnes (Harrow); 1,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 1,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 2,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 2,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 3,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 3,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 4,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 4,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 5,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 5,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 6,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 6,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 7,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 7,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 8,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 8,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 9,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 9,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 10,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 10,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 11,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 11,500 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 12,000 metres: D. Hartley (Harrow); 12,500 metres: D. 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Property



The Old Rectory, at Lurgashall, near Petworth, Sussex, expected to make about £50,000 or £70,000.

Old cottages in the traditional style tucked away in the countryside are appealing properties, but often require a good deal of expenditure on repair and maintenance.

They may be something of an open-ended commitment over the years as the ageing structure reveals more of its weaknesses and as building costs rise. One way round the problem is to find a property which in terms of age is not quite what it seems.

An interesting example is Merrydown Cottage, at Stockland, near Honiton, in east Devon.

Set back in its own garden some 200 yards from the nearest road, this thatched cottage is about 150 years old, but was rebuilt in 1963. Such important items as plumbing, wiring, timbers and roof are, in fact, all modern.

It has two reception rooms, a main bedroom and dressing room suite and a second bedroom.

Space in the roof is extensive and might be used to provide further accommodation. The garden of about an acre includes several outbuildings, among them a large sun house.

The price is £37,500 and the agents are Fox and Sons, of Exeter.

Well modernized and also in an extremely pleasant location, is Pipers Cottage, in Pipers Lane, Northchapel, Sussex, one of a pair of former estate cottages.

Layout is unusual for this kind of property in that there is a large master bedroom on the second floor, with two other bedrooms on the first, and a living room on the ground floor. An attached garage beside the house suggests the possibility of conversion to a second reception room if required. The garden includes a summer house.

The property is for sale at £29,950 through Messrs May Baverstock, of Haslemere.

A good village house is The Lines, in Ramsbury, Wiltshire. It has its origins in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Front and side walls are rendered, with a main part constructed of brick and flint, all under a tiled roof.

There are two reception rooms, four bedrooms, a games room and a cellar. The property runs in all to about 11 acres, which is a good size for a village house. The original brick and flint stables have been made into a double garage with a loft above.

Offers over £45,000 are being asked through John German, Ramsbury, Wiltshire.

Another village property with a good garden is The Old Rectory, at Lurgashall, near Petworth, Sussex, expected to make about £50,000 or £70,000.

Renovated country cottages

A good-sized garden is The Old Rectory, at Lurgashall, near Petworth, Sussex. The house is about 200 years old, possibly with an older part, and is built of dressed stone with a tiled roof and stone mullioned windows.

The house, which adjoins the village green, has two reception rooms, a study, four main bedrooms and two attic rooms. An unusual feature is that off the kitchen there is an old bakehouse, complete with oven, which is now used as a utility room.

Gardens and grounds run to about 11 acres and include an extensive range of outbuildings. It is to be auctioned towards the middle of next month unless sold before, and is expected to fetch between £50,000 and £70,000. The agents are King and Chasemore, of Petworth.

Nearer London a historically interesting property is The Grange, at Crooms Hill, Greenwich, once the home of Sir William Hooker, later Lord Mayor of London, who acquired it in 1665.

The house has a Grade Two listing and has fine views over Greenwich Park and the Observatory.

It has four reception rooms, a drawing room with a good coved ceiling and bay window, a large bedroom, and a study. The garden includes a summer house.

The property is for sale at £29,950 through Messrs May Baverstock, of Haslemere.

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Another village property with a good garden is The Old Rectory, at Lurgashall, near Petworth, Sussex, expected to make about £50,000 or £70,000.

Forthcoming Property Auctions

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT
By Direction of the Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd in the manner of W. Rosser Deceased
WORMELOW, HEREFORDSHIRE
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF
The Green Dragon Hotel, Wormelow, Herefordshire, on Wednesday, 20th September, 1978, at 2.30 p.m.
OF
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY KNOWN AS
GAMBERHAM FARM
Rural of conventional farm buildings with additional range away from the farmhouse, including a large cow house, two barns, and a large hayrack, all of which are in good repair. The property also includes a large garden, a large pond, and a large outbuilding. The property is situated in a quiet, rural area, and is well suited for agricultural investment. The property is for sale at a price of £125,000. The agents are Messrs. J. J. Rosser & Sons, of Worcester. Tel: Worcester 218611.

DEVONSHIRE 253 ACRES

EXETER 13 MILES
LINSKOTT, MORETON HAMPSTEAD

Residential and commercial stock and arable farm in superb situation in the Dartmoor National Park.

Exceptionally well appointed house, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, C.B. Extensive range farm buildings, Hill and farmland. Vacant possession on completion. Auction in Exeter on 12th September. Joint Auctioneers: R. B. Taylor & Sons, 22 Princes St., Yeovil. Tel. 0835 23474/8 and John Pearce & Sons, 165 Ridgeway, Plymouth. Tel. 336675.

LAND FOR SALE

On Instructions received from The Post Office

PRIME FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND

Extending to about 7 ACRES at Crippenham Lane, SLOUGH

With Outline Planning Consent for HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

This exceptional site is conveniently situated only 2 miles from Slough Town Centre and 1 mile from the Trading Estate. Easy access M4, M40 and Heathrow Airport.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION Tuesday, 17th October 1978 THE RUGLUM CENTRE, SLOUGH (Thames Hall Balcony)

3.00 p.m. All enquiries to be addressed to the Auctioneers:

A.C. Frost & Co

12 High Street, Slough, Glos. Tel: Slough 07531 35713
12 High Street, Slough, Glos. Tel: Slough 07531 35713
12 High Street, Slough, Glos. Tel: Slough 07531 35713

CHILTERNS NEAR HIGH WYCOMBE GRASS FARM IN A RING FENCE 47 ACRES

Delightful Period Farmhouse, 3 reception rooms, study, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large kitchen (space for more rooms if required).

Farm buildings and large implement store/workshop. Auction Sale 14th September unless previously sold by Buckell & Ballard.

BB FARMS DEPT.

50 COUNTRYSIDE ST. OXFORD OX1 3JH

Country property

CHARACTER COTTAGE SURREY

3 reception, 3 beds, 933 sq ft. Secured garden, swimming pool, tennis court, 30 mins. to London. Close to A3.

OFFERS OVER £35,000

TELEPHONE GODALMING 04389 1035

LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE ON 3 ACRE ISLAND

but only 20 miles from London and 5 miles from London Airport. 10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

DORCHESTER - ON THAMES

10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

TORRIDGE ESTUARY

10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Country property

DISCOVER TRANQUILITY

In remote village between Dorset and North Dorset coast, 18th century farmhouse, original stone fireplace, spacious rooms, modernized, 5 beds, bath, 3 reception, large kitchen, cloak, workshop, productive garden, 200 ft. greenhouse, outbuildings. Main services. Offers in region of £30,000. Ring Ashwater (040 821) 375 or Watney 2478.

DORSET-BRIDPORT

Victorian Manor House with good views to the sea. 10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

SANDWICH AREA

Delightful Kent flint house, 23 reception, 5 beds, bath, 3 reception, large kitchen, cloak, workshop, productive garden, 200 ft. greenhouse, outbuildings. Main services. Offers in region of £30,000. Ring Ashwater (040 821) 375 or Watney 2478.

5 MINS. PARSONS GREEN! FULHAM, S.W.6

Spacious completely modernized family house, 5 mins. walk from Parsons Green Tube, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bath, shower and w.c. Modern fitted kitchen/breakfast room, large garage, with roof terrace. Gas C.H.

£50,000 freehold Tel. 01-385 1058

Mullett Booker

Raynesway, W.2, 1st fl. luxury flat in quiet block close Hyde Park, 2 dbl. beds, large living room, superb 1/2 b. Long lease, £37,500.

Portchester Gate, W.2, spacious 4-roomed 2nd fl. flat in new building block overlooking Arlington Gardens, C.H., G.H.W. 1/2 b. Long lease, £25,000.

01-402 6191

Desirable Town House Woking

Very attractive property, situated near Woking, 10 mins. from Woking Station. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

TOOTING BEC

Semi-detached 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

Ring 672 0503 after 6.00

RICHMOND

3rd floor flat in excellent location overlooking common, 2 beds, 1/2 b. Long lease, £37,500.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

WIMBLEDON

Adjoining Royal Wimbledon Golf Course, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

HOLLAND PARK, W.14

Delightful modern Georgian-style house, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

KENSINGTON PARK

Modern 4 bedroom house, 2 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

W. ACTON - Large detached family home

10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

Offers over £100,000. Tel: 0146 88112.

BLACKHEATH - Super and terraced house

10 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms, 10 reception rooms.

TREASURER/CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

OMAN MINING & CO., a new Company, in The Sultanate of Oman, will design, construct and bring into production certain Copper mines, followed by other mineral developments.

A TREASURER/CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER is required, who must be capable of organizing and operating all financial controls for the U.S.\$100,000,000 plus project, in the construction, operation, marketing and infrastructure. Duties and responsibilities are at top senior level. Responsible to the Managing Director.

The Candidate must be a Chartered Accountant or equivalent, have had minimum of 15 years experience with increasing responsibilities in Financial, Accounting and Administrative fields. The ideal candidate would have a mining and construction background, with corporate level experience, and be capable of organizing the Financial department. A knowledge of Arabic desirable.

Salary open, resident in Oman, housing and other benefits commensurate with position.

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The growing legions of the world's poor

The author held several ministerial posts in the Stormont Parliament in Northern Ireland.

McNee's ideas are a blunt challenge to the Commission. The choice lies between adding to police powers to help them fight crime, or accepting that in a free society a constantly

on serious and organized crime. The ability of clever and resourceful criminals to exploit their knowledge of the limitations on police powers (often aided by skilled criminal lawyers) is a major handicap to

This is why the great majority of policemen will applaud the McNee proposals.

that they enhance the chances of self discrimination. By definition, innocent people cannot incriminate themselves if they have committed no crime, yet it is considered an outrage against justice if a guilty man is not to

to subterfuge. And, in consequence, be less than frank when giving evidence about their actions during investigation, the possibility of the conviction of the innocent is greater than if the rules allowed them to do.

Anthony J.
The author is Editor of
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may prove interesting include the premiere of Surindberg's *Storm*, from the Bristol Express Theatre Company, Sam Shepard's *Mod Dog Blues*, from the Oxford Theatre Group, and Jean Bois's *Pallor Game*, from Steven Craven Productions.

At least a couple of this year's productions sound as if they contain enough sex and violence to outrage the White-houses of Edinburgh, thus maintaining the fringe tradition of scandalizing the inhabitants.

The play opened at the Mermaid in June and Stoppard has been fiddling with it ever since. "I really thought we had it licked for the Mermaid. I'm baffled that a substantial num-

up Leonardo

Anyone asked which pictures were the biggest attractions at the National Gallery would probably suggest the great Old Masters, by such painters as Leonardo, Rembrandt and Rubens.

But, on at least one index of popularity, only Leonard makes a real showing, and not for a painting. From the day it was first acquired the Leonardo cartoon, "Virgin and Child with St. Anne and St. John" has

The Royal Opera, Covent Garden, has scheduled its first regional tour, to Bristol and Liverpool in 1981, but subject to completion of improvements at the theatres in these cities and to extra subsidy from the Arts Council.

that he was wearing boots 2ft-high platform soles. Waybill is now planning to appear, in defiance of doctor orders, at the Knebworth festival next month. Stand by medical bulletins.

Martin Huckle



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RUSSIA'S POLITICAL TRIALS

It is sentences, so prominent Soviet dissidents are decided at high political level, usually for the court begins its proceedings. They are not influenced by the court or the audience and only to a limited extent by the nature of the alleged offences. The sentences are an expression of political policy determined largely by ideological considerations. Where there is intense foreign interest the case will take its course among the considerations, can lead either to harsher or milder sentences but it will not be ignored. There must, therefore, be a political meaning behind the relatively mild sentences on Mr Alexander Ginzburg, who is reported to have been given five years in jail for his book "Punitive justice" which describes the use of hundreds of cases of the misuse of psychiatric treatment on political dissenters.

By western standards, of course, it is monstrous that Mr Ginzburg should be on trial at all for writing such a book. Nor there much human kindness sending a man to Siberia for years. Nevertheless, the sentence is in marked contrast to those passed recently on Mr Yuri Orlov (seven years hard labour and five years exile), Alexander Ginzburg (eight years hard labour), and Mr Anatoly Shcharansky (thirteen years imprisonment). It is also short of the maximum of ten years' imprisonment laid down for slandering or libelling a Soviet Union under Article 7/1. In fact Mr Podrabinek's spared the fate of Mr Orlov, whose charge was increased after his arrest from five to ten years, to the more serious Article 70, which covers Soviet agitation aimed at deriding the Soviet system. His activities, including his participation in the Helsinki monitoring group,

cannot have been all that much less annoying to the Soviet authorities.

There may be other factors yet to emerge, and even the sentence itself had not been officially confirmed by yesterday evening, but it looks as if the Soviet leadership is sending slightly more conciliatory and soothing signals to the West than it has otherwise done in recent months. It may well have been somewhat shaken by the strength of western reaction to the other trials. It cannot like seeing its computer deal with the United States blocked, even if it manages to buy a substitute elsewhere. It will also be fairly considerably inconvenienced if it does not get the oil drilling technology it wants. It must be embarrassed by the debate over whether the 1980 Olympics should be held in Moscow. And it is highly sensitive to protests from professional bodies in the West about its misuse of psychiatry.

So far it has covered its disquiet with a continuous storm of indignation about the unwarranted and provocative "interference" from the West. This is not unnatural. The Russians have strong feelings about losing face, and they believe that their status in the world entitles them to be treated with a certain formal respect. They dislike Mr Carter's human rights campaign not only because it seems to give encouragement to dissidents but also because it humiliates them and usurps their ideological claim to embody all that is best in human aspirations. They envisaged détente primarily as a codification of state-to-state relations which would earn them and their sphere of influence a greater degree of legitimacy in the eyes of the rest of the world. Although they talked a lot about continuing the ideological struggle they did not envisage it in the form it has now, in part, taken—that is, as a questioning

of their legitimacy and their right to treat their own people as they think fit.

This is part of the reason why the period of Mr Carter's Administration has been so stormy, and why the sentences on Shcharansky and others were so savage. The Russians felt they had to demonstrate that on one side pressure was counter-productive, that they were not going to let their internal affairs be dictated from outside. Yet now they seem suddenly milder again. If this means something it is not that they have suddenly gone weak. It is more likely that they are genuinely worried by the deterioration in their relations with the United States, just as the Americans are worried about their relations with Russia. They may, therefore, wish to test the opportunities for reversing the downward spiral.

If so it is a promising sign. The Russians need to see that it is not weak to have a decent respect to the opinions of mankind. Nor is it possible to conduct relations with the West solely on the terms they would like. The internal affairs of all countries are a legitimate concern of others. The internal affairs of the Soviet Union are of particular concern because of the military power and ideological pretensions which emanate from it, as well as because of the special nature of the relationship it is seeking with the West. If western protesters sometimes make insufficient allowance for the constraints imposed by Russian history it is also true that Russians frequently fail to understand that the fear and horror which some of their actions arouse in the West are genuine. A small gesture such as that towards Mr Podrabinek will not change a great deal but it could be a modest start if followed through, notably by reviewing the sentences imposed on other members of the Helsinki Group.

Administration at universities

From Professor Amyan Macfadyen
Sir, Dr Peter Smith (August 14) writes on the trivialities of administration at the Open University and generalises his experience to "most if not all" British universities. I hope that the position in general is not as extreme as he indicates. In this, the youngest British university, we did, at the outset, set up an unnecessary number of committees and suffered accordingly. We have since had two major reviews of committee structure and pruned their number and frequency on each occasion. As a result very few academic staff, other than those appointed for three-year periods as deans and pro-vice-chancellors, attend more than a dozen meetings a year. Even those officers (about 2 per cent of the staff) average about one meeting a week and carry a normal lecturing load. This situation was achieved largely thanks to the services of a small group of administrative officers who service the committees and help to prevent the sort of situation reported by Dr Smith.

The situation I describe can only be achieved by doing up certain conflicts of interest. One, which is hinted at in Dr Smith's letter, is a demand for participation in decision-making without excessive attendance at committees. Another is the separation of some academics of the paid administrator and uncertainty about the latter's relatively new role.

Perhaps it is easier in a conventional university, which indeed tends to be more of a teaching staff and promote them on their research and teaching record, to arrive at arrangements under which the academic is prepared to hand over responsibilities to committees and administrators and to abide by their decisions. This is in any case a situation which is being forced on us all by reduced financial resources. I can only state in all honesty and in the context of my experience in three British universities that the situation described by Dr Smith is quite alien to my own experience. Yours sincerely, AMYAN MACFADYEN, Professor of Biology, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

Finding a fairer basis for the EEC budget

From Mr Robert Jackson

Sir, Your Brussels Correspondent's important article on the EEC budget (August 11) brings out very clearly the nature of the problem to which the Community must find a solution. The Community budget is relatively small: under the proposals for 1979 it amounts to £8,539 million, or less than 1 per cent of the EEC's total GNP and about 12 per cent of the forecast of British public expenditure for that year. Nevertheless, it is quite plainly wrong that Britain, with one of the Community's weaker economies—we are seventh of the nine in terms of GDP per head—should be a net contributor to the budget.

There are, however, two ways of going about our efforts to achieve a more equitable result. The way in which we are less likely to succeed is that which the present Government seems to be following—aiming to keep the growth of the Community expenditure as low as possible while seeking a redistribution of spending in Britain's favour which must therefore be at the expense of our partners.

The better way, and the one in which we are more likely to succeed, is surely to promote the more rapid development of Community policies so as to bring about a balance more favourable to Britain within a larger overall budget.

On the expenditure side we should not be obsessed with "cutting back the CAP". The excessive green currency system, which is part of CAP spending, should be phased out: but this will represent a net budgetary loss to Britain. We should also not forget that tackling the problem of over-production at its roots may be expensive, quite apart from the cost of meeting the equally expensive criticisms of the CAP. Of course the proportion of the budget taken

Black athletes at Edmonton

From Mr Paul Stephenson

Sir, I should like to express my profound admiration for the magnificent way in which a section of Britain's black youth displayed themselves in the world's foremost athletic arena, the Commonwealth Games at Edmonton. Black youth in Britain are currently in this society the most underprivileged, oppressed and disadvantaged section of the population. That a few of their number should demonstrate so clearly their ability, sporting prowess and genius to the world, out of all proportion to their size and number within the youth population of Britain, is an unparalleled achievement.

As a member of the black community born in this country, I am acutely aware of the multitude of complex problems facing black youth in this society, in which gaining employment is three times more difficult for them than their white counterparts, where educational underachievement is largely due to teacher attitudes and having daily to face unnecessary police harassment in the inner cities. The black youth at Edmonton have proved conclusively by their efforts and achievements the potential that exists among black youth in Britain. They have contributed to Britain's sporting prestige around the world.

Britain owes them, and the community from which they come, a fair and equal place in this society, thus providing an outlet for their full potential for the greater enrichment of Britain's cultural and civilised standing in the world.

Yours faithfully, PAUL STEPHENSON, Member, United Kingdom Sports Council, Tulse Hill School, Lambeth, SW2, August 14.

Anglicans and authority

From Bishop Oliver Tomkins

Sir, The Anglican Communion need not, I think, become the freak of a five-legged animal, despite your leader of August 12. At the 1968 Lambeth Conference, the Anglican sub-committee which was considering the 1888 Quadrilateral of bible, creeds, sacraments and episcopacy. There we emphasized that each of these four is to be seen "as both gift and calling"; that is to say, each contains an element of objective historical datum and each is subject to varied understanding down the centuries, as the Holy Spirit leads us, even in our divisions, towards that which "God is calling the whole Church in history to be fully to become" (See Report, p. 123).

Not only the Anglican but all episcopal Churches are today deciding to consider how bishops are to be related to the rest of the People of God in conducting their common life. What is to be the Church's mode of "representative government"? Is it not just an oligarchy or just a democracy? There are signs of a new synthesis, for Anglicans and the laity are associated with the bishops, in an attempt to answer this question in the Church of England, though other Anglican Provinces have longer experience of this context for episcopal government.

So I suggest that it is not so much a fifth leg that we need as attention to one of the four which had got weakened. There are signs of swelling in two others—the understanding of the bible and of the creeds—but that is another story and causes not only Anglicans to limp. Yours faithfully, OLIVER TOMKINS, 14 St George's Square, Worcester, August 12.

Segregated locomotives

From Mr Martin Ince

Sir, Mr West (Letters, August 10) writes with evidence for his theory that British Rail has been newly segregated into regions in my experience on Sunday evening, July 30. That evening was marked by torrential rain which, the possibility of bad weather not having occurred to the designers of our rail system—caused the 2212 from Ascot to Waterloo to be cancelled due to an electrical failure. Despite the presence of a large number of diesel engines which could have pulled the train at nearby Reading, passengers were forced to wait for the train until 0043 the next day, when it finally left under the traction of a diesel brought up from London. The reason, according to a British Rail employee at Ascot, was that Reading is in Western Region, and only a Southern Region engine could be used.

For reassurance the kindly figure should be backed up by words—what a lovely child—dog—hat—briefcase. I spent a stimulating half hour putting Britain to rights with a charming lady in a shop doorway. We had been studying the "genuine" reductions in the window—and we both smiled.

Yours faithfully, GWYN BAILLY, 33 Rook Lane, Chaldon, Surrey, August 12.

Smiling at strangers

From Mrs Gwen Bailey

Sir, To be smiled at by a stranger can be quite unnerving if one is over 20. Should you know them? Do they know you? Are you not? Are you about to treat on a banana skin? Receive a parking ticket? Oh how untrusting one has become since one was young and thin and smiled at strangers. For reassurance the kindly figure should be backed up by words—what a lovely child—dog—hat—briefcase. I spent a stimulating half hour putting Britain to rights with a charming lady in a shop doorway. We had been studying the "genuine" reductions in the window—and we both smiled.

Yours faithfully, GWYN BAILLY, 33 Rook Lane, Chaldon, Surrey, August 12.

BEWARE OF SNAG-HUNTERS

Whitehall, the late Hugh Long once remarked has a share of "coagulation hunters". Their latest target is the Cabinet's open government policy to whose defence its author, Lord Harewood, the former Head of the Civil Service, springs right on BBC Radio 3. Lord Harewood has difficulty last year in suading some of his fellow members of the cabinet to a committee to the benefits of openness. Their objections have some more apparent in the per reaches of Whitehall since Lord Harewood's retirement last year.

The snag-hunters have taken particular exception to Lord Harewood's instruction to policy-makers to prepare studies in such way that analysis can be started from advice. Ministers do not want papers written in a way, the snag-hunters say, that properly thought out; think of the expense and manpower costs of distorting backbenchers, specialist analysts and minority interest

ups. His former colleagues, however, will not be able to dismiss as former chief as an irritating idiot as they do most of those who have urged them to live up to the Prime Minister's instructions of July 1977. It was Lord Harewood, after all, who promoted six of them to his senior staff. Furthermore, his suggestion of extending openness

through closer parliamentary involvement and scrutiny is wise, practical and constitutionally impeccable.

It is an almost unique event when a former top civil servant, with 40 years experience in Whitehall, makes the case for open government on the ground that it fosters good government, political moderation and stability. Lord Harewood, of Sandorstead, Lord Croham's predecessor as head of profession, has done the same.

There has been a sea-change at the Civil Service Department since Lord Croham left. His successor, Sir Ian Lupton, is not an opener by temperament. His natural reticence was reinforced in February by an instruction from the Prime Minister to discourage permanent secretaries and other senior men from incuring the risk of unauthorized disclosures through the medium of personal and informal contacts with journalists. The Civil Service Department, the guardian of last year's open government policy, has been a force for reticence ever since.

Many senior men and most of the younger ones in Whitehall realize that the present line cannot be held. More openness with Parliament, press and public is inevitable and desirable for all its concomitant dangers of individual officials becoming linked, rightly or wrongly, with certain kinds of policy advice. The Prime Minister ought to recognize that and take action along the lines recommended by

Lord Croham, if he is to dispel the dispiriting impression created by last month's White Paper on official secrecy.

It is time too, for Mrs Margaret Thatcher to make known her views on open government. Lord Croham was one of the few permanent secretaries who had been taken to his bluntness-suiting his style. He is, in effect, now making available to her a tailor-made policy for outflanking the Government on openness without breaching the freedom of information floodgates which tend to horrify so many politicians with ministerial aspirations.

Knowledge and power are bound together with hoops of steel. If Mrs Thatcher really believes that the balance of power must be tilted once more against the state in favour of the individual citizen, the freer, franker flow of information is indispensable to fulfilling her conviction. It is a liberty worthy of inclusion in her long list of freedoms to be restored or granted.

Lord Croham tonight will claim that the decision to release more background material "was a more important step than it is often given credit for". The 1977 initiative, he adds, should be supported and given every chance to develop. The laggards should be pressed to do better. It will be a poor reflection on ministers and senior civil servants if his words are not heeded. Open government is too important to be allowed to fall permanent prey to the snag-hunters.

Saving London docks

From Mr Geoffrey W. G. Munnelly

Sir, Mr Nigel Spearman's letter (August 10) is rather akin to the drowning man clutching at straws when he suggests that over 20 ships in the river docks at the Port of London this week is good enough reason for sounding an optimistic note with regard to their future viability.

These docks were established to a different age to serve different industrial and social patterns. For good or ill, the demands of an increasing and more affluent population worldwide have necessitated the introduction of new methods of production and distribution which, in turn, have rendered obsolete many things which until now had acquired a kind of almost God-given permanence.

The port of London reflects these changes. Many of the goods which passed through the upper docks have now found their way into containers and their storage and handling has imposed a tidal and draft restrictions which, coupled with additional and ever increasing pilotage and towage charges, offer no encouragement to prospective users.

The symptoms of decline have been evident for many years. It seems that only now, with the recent and much publicized insolvency of the Port of London Authority have politicians, public authorities and economists, etc., sounded their alarm and rushed into the water with their panaceas for its salvation.

Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY W. G. MUNNELLY, 29 Cleve Walk, Hainault, Ilford, Essex.

Christians in Israel

From Mrs Marion Woolfson

Sir, Regarding the letter of Dr Abraham Marcus (August 11) concerning my article on Christians in Israel, I am sorry to hear that it is clear that I did not write the heading which referred to "the makings of a pogrom" and which, to quote Philip Kleinman in *The Jewish Chronicle* (August 11), "to be fair, was not what the article said". The word "pogrom" was in the quotation of a passage from an Israeli newspaper.

I am not a propagandist. There is nothing sinister about my membership of CAABU, the only organization of its kind in Britain, which I joined nearly 10 years ago, because of my interest in the Middle East, and in order that I might like many other journalists and specialists attend CAABU's excellent monthly lectures on various countries in, and aspects of, the Middle East. I did not consult nor inform CAABU about the article in question. Yours faithfully, MARION WOOLFSON, 35 Camden Mews, NW1.

Orde Wingate's reputation

From Brigadier Michael Calvert

Sir, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery (August 12) has introduced a boorish note into the discussion on Wingate in Burma. But before putting his remarks into their proper perspective I wish to point out some tactical facts about the Chindit operations in the Pindaya area. Pindaya was the base from which ran the communications and supplies to Major General Sato's 15th Division and Major General Yamashita's 33rd Division which were attacking Kohima and Imphal respectively. Four weeks after setting off, Sato found that the Chindits had cut his communications with the Pindaya and Tada-Uthi on the River Chindwin, and Pindaya, and that ten transport companies (300 trucks) were isolated between the Chindwin and Pindaya. Sato signalled his army commander, Lieutenant-General Mutaguchi, that he had run out of supplies and was eating his mules. He suggested that he should retreat. Mutaguchi was appalled and ordered him to carry on attacking. On May 1 Sato signalled "Propose to retreat from Kohima". Mutaguchi replied, "Retreat and I will counter-attack". Sato answered, "Do as you please. I will bring you down with me", and started his retreat. With-out communications and owing to the gallant defence of the Kohima garrison from where it was hoped that he could capture some supplies,

Unions in the forces

From Mr Ian Harvey

Sir, The question of members of the Armed Forces becoming trades unionists is a highly controversial one and needs to be treated with sense and sensitivity on all sides. This particularly includes the politicians.

The main objective of trades unions, which is to serve the interests of their members, is to promote the interests and defend the rights of their members. The rights and interests of members of the Armed Forces are invested in the three Service Acts and it can be argued that no outside intervention is necessary nor indeed justified.

Nevertheless, members of the Armed Services are part of our society. Indeed without them our society as we know it might cease to exist. In terms of human rights

it is important that they should not be segregated from the rest of that society. When their terms of service are ended a high percentage of them join trades unions and it can be contended that their being already members of a union will help them in their future careers.

Another aspect of the situation is that members of the auxiliary and reserve forces are in many cases trades unionists. The British, although not unsuccessful militarily, are not militarily arguments were to prevail in this matter. On the other hand it would be highly dangerous if military authority were to be determined by forces inimical to national security. Yours faithfully, IAN HARVEY, 28A Star Street, W2, August 12.

Local government finance

From Mr Arthur Seldon

Sir, Sir Jack Longland suggests (August 10) that Mr Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for the Environment, include in his holiday reading the 1969 report of the Redcliffe-Maud Royal Commission on Local Government Finance. I am sure that Mr Shore will do this. But he should bear in mind that both are defective in conception and execution.

The Redcliffe-Maud Report discussed local government services without considering their financing, which is like talking about supply and demand without considering the effect on prices. The Layfield report discussed the financing of local government services without considering the effect on their scale or quality. Both reports, therefore, overlooked the link between prices and supply and demand. Since most of the goods and services supplied by local government are not public goods that have to be financed by taxation but private benefits that can be financed by pricing, the evidence Ralph Harris and I gave to the Layfield Committee on the scope for charging, which aroused some temporary interest among the members, was made the occasion for a tepid suggestion that there should be a "link" between government and local authorities. The Committee's excuse, that it was not invited to discuss the structure of local government services but only its financing, and that it could therefore not investigate charging, overlooked the link between prices and supply and demand that students are taught in their first year.

Sato's division was destroyed

From Brigadier Michael Calvert

Sir, Division (Yamashita) having died of malaria had to switch its communications south on to the Tada-Uthi area, thus interfering with 33 Division's drive on Imphal from the south. As regards Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery's accusations, Churchill and many Americans had wanted Wingate to take over the land battle in Burma (see page 298 of Christopher Thorne's *At the Edge of the World* in which he quotes Churchill as saying, "Wingate, a man of genius and audacity, would be given the task of controlling the land campaign"). So Wingate was a rival to Slim who, at that time, had never won a battle. If Wingate had not been killed, Lord Louis Mountbatten has said, he would have promoted him to Lieutenant-General, the same rank as Slim. In fact he had proposed this promotion to Wingate before, but Wingate had turned it down and asked him to wait until "he had achieved something definite".

Long before Slim wrote *Defeat into Victory* he had not been ungenerous to Wingate and had written on his death, "The number of men of our race who are really irreplaceable can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Wingate is one of them." Yours sincerely, MICHAEL CALVERT, 33A MUHILL Close, Haywards Heath, Sussex, August 12.

Child's spiritual rights

From Mr D. F. T. Bourne

The Church of England children's Society has been criticised by two local newspapers last year on the grounds that they were discriminatory. The advertisements stated that the Society is a Christian organization that it seeks to staff the residential homes for children in Christian Faith and, whether or not applicants have moral allegiance to a church. Only appeal in the editor enabled me to be printed.

A letter appeared in June this year in "Social Work Today" making the same accusation of discrimination against the National Children's Homes whose advertisements ask that staff should express their work a commitment to risk's way of life. If this Society is being discriminated it must be noted that there are 120,000 children in care in Britain today and the responsibility of all of us towards them is great. The law lays down that children in care should receive religious instruction, and if such religious instruction is to have meaning we must employ staff who are their own religious life as part of their caring role. What we have affects how we live, and children are quick to detect hypocrisy. If we expect a child to be spiritually, staff must also be spared to grow in faith. Children will accept religious belief and practice more readily in the example and conviction of staff than from being told what they ought to do. We do not want forceful church-going upon them against their will, but we want to sure they have a chance to learn out the values and beliefs of our religions of the world whilst they are in our care so that they can accept, or if they so wish, reject them in later life.

Training journalists

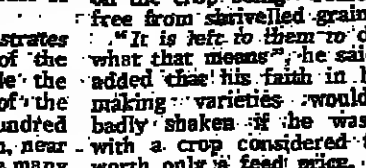
From Mr Rodney Bennett-England

Sir, The recent Royal Commission on the Press made a number of recommendations concerning the training of journalists, both in the newspaper industry and also other media. Since 1952 the National Council for the Training of Journalists has evolved a training programme for entrants to newspaper

journalism which is now part of an industrial agreement for trainees, including many in the periodicals field. We have also established a short course programme offering refresher courses and even retraining for mid-career journalists. The Royal Commission strongly recognized the need for the council to acquire its own residential training centre, especially for the short course programme, and in developing a proper research and resource centre for the industry. With no significant capital resources, acquisition of suitable premises seemed a remote possibility at best. Now thanks to a quite magnificent offer from the Thomson Foundation to purchase outright the freehold of a particular property and make it available to the council for its courses, at the same time using the facilities for its own training programmes for overseas journalists during the summer months, the council has a unique opportunity.

Both the council and the Foundation would also be able to accommodate their administrative offices within the centre, and the sharing of facilities and in particular joint expertise and teaching aids, would be a most valuable asset to the industry as a whole. Many of us have no doubt that the council must move forward if it is to be really effective as a training body. To hesitate now would be to lose a never to be repeated opportunity and when council meets in mid September at a special meeting to discuss the proposition, it is hoped members will vote overwhelmingly to accept the offer.

Yours faithfully, RODNEY BENNETT-ENGLAND, Chairman, National Council for the Training of Journalists, Harp House, 179 High Street, Epping, Essex.



London EC1V 7LU.

THE EDITOR
America's
declining

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

TI's strength in consumer goods

has been an encouraging week for many results. First Unilever pointed to buoyancy in European consumer demand had not previously been appreciated. Profits comfortably exceeded outside expectations. Then yesterday Philips Lamp outlined the point, and Tube Investments came out with first-half results some £3m ahead of expectations. Profits were £27.3m to £31.4m and here too it has been a question of a strong showing in the consumer goods businesses more than offsetting any weakness from capital goods.

For example, domestic appliance sales were trebled to £3.3m and while sales were a shade down at £2.4m that is more than accounted for by the bangover of last year's strike. The underlying pattern is very firm. Meanwhile the "tube" in the dominant steel tube division has been contained to only £0.6m, as to a buoyant demand from the motor industry, which has also been an important part of the 16 per cent increase in exports.

It while Tubes would seem now to be taking some of the benefits of past materialization and is demonstrating that a sufficiently broad base in consumer goods to ride out the steel industry downturn is one note of caution. So far it is still seeing any worthwhile feedback from consumer goods sales into capital goods. Machine tool demand remains weak, as for commercially controlled goods and production in steel products remains hot, although Tubes is talking of maintaining the rising profit trend—British aluminium is picking up after a much more first half than Alcan with profits down from £13.9m to £12.6m—it might be rash to look for more than £65m for the year compared to £55.2m last year, downward in consumer spending would be obvious problems for next year so a positive fully-taxed p/e ratio of 8½ at does not leave a lot of leeway for relative share price strength.

Worth uncuing

Worth's 15 per cent profit advance in the first-half is due almost entirely to a reduced interest charge. At trading level, profits are less than 2 per cent up at £17.6m, with a second-quarter overshoot of around a fifth merely making up the ground lost in a particularly first three months.

However, the shares, up 1p to 72½p yesterday, have taken the hint that Woolworth's just begun to get into its stride. A 15 per cent increase in the second half represents volume growth of 6 per cent and suggests that Woolworth's is at least beginning to travel at the rate of other multiples as the consumer dial picks up.

anyhow, an 18 per cent increase in sales suggests the group is at least



Stephen Owen, chairman of Woolworth's.

ing marginal headway in its avowed to snatch 4 per cent of the clothing etc. compared with its current figure of 1.4 per cent, by the early 1980s. ing now accounts for around 14 per cent of floor-space. But the ratio will have to be more than 30 per cent for its target reached and Woolworth's, of course, o prove that it can get over the image ills associated with a shift to fashion. orter-term the outlook is reasonably

bright with prospects for profits growth of as much as a fifth to £56m this year to provide a fully-taxed p/e ratio of just under 10. Longer-term doubts about the group's ability to shake off its "sleeping giant" image suggest, however, that the current rating requires every bit of the 9½ per cent prospective yield.

UDT More problems overseas

United Dominions Trust's road to recovery is still proving to have a number of potholes. As expected with three-quarters of its hire purchase business on a fixed rate, falling interest rates at a time of a strongly rising volume have galvanized the instalment credit side where profits have jumped from £2.1m to £14.4m.

The other good news is that the property portfolio has fallen by a further £25.1m to £66.2m with the group even able to bring back £1m of surplus provisions to profits.

And UDT is still managing to fund itself more from market and public deposits. The lifeboat support is now some £200m below its peak at under £300m.

The rest of the group is hardly firing on all cylinders, however. The International Commodity Clearing House is suffering from low activity in soft commodities, but the real damage has come on the overseas side where there has been a £7.7m turnaround in losses of £3.3m, some two-thirds of which is due in South Africa and one-third to Australia. UDT has now cut its losses in South Africa which has involved provisions of £5.5m against profits and an extraordinary debit of £4.9m from the sale of its South African interests.

With the United Kingdom tax bill inflated by £2.1m because of the ACT charge on the preference dividends and backpayments on the preference stock costing another £4.3m, UDT's pre-tax profit of £17m, some £4.8m up on the previous year, is whittled away into retentions of only £2.2m. That is hardly sufficient to pay anything more than a nominal dividend.

The trouble with UDT is that as a holding company it needs distributable reserves to pay a dividend but so far things always seem to crop up below the line to prevent this. For the moment fully diluted earnings of 3.3p a share, which should rise by a half next year providing there are no further shocks, leave the shares fully valued on a prospective p/e ratio of almost 10 at 45p.

Philips Lamps

A powerful upsurge

Philips' Lamps is back on course at the interim stage after the poor first quarter figures had seemed to indicate a much worse than expected performance. At the end of the first three months profits were down 28.3 per cent but the second quarter was strong enough to cut the first half fall back to just 6.3 per cent at 601m guilders (£144m).

First half volumes sales are up 10 per cent compared with 7 per cent in the first quarter and this has had a consequent effect on the level of output has pulled trading margins back from a very slender 5.8 per cent to 6.3 per cent, though even that is markedly down from the 7.2 per cent of last year.

It has all clearly been a pleasant surprise for Philips, created by a significant upturn in home electronics and domestic appliance and personal care products. To a large extent the electronics pickup was a result of the heavy promotion of the World Cup boosting colour television and some video equipment sales. But Philips is now budgeting to sell an extra 1 million colour sets worldwide this year so the foothold is seen as having brought sales forward rather than creating an artificial hump.

In addition the upturn has also been matched in other domestic areas. Though to geographical terms this has been most spectacularly apparent in South America and Asia, Europe has proved a stronger performer than could have been expected, confirming Unilever's reports of a buoyant level of consumer demand and Hoover's more guarded comments about upturns in France and Italy.

Economic notebook

Own goals by the National Institute

Eliminating unworkable economic strategies will not, by itself, produce a workable one. Indeed, there is a strong chance that when the impossible has been eliminated what remains is nothing at all. It is, nonetheless, worth trying to restrict the number of solutions on offer and to doing this the National Institute for Economic and Social Research has just performed a useful service.

Its review this week contains a forecast which is little different from that being produced by other forecasters (the economy is heading for a new recession next year and a policy prescription ideological with the one the institute has been putting forward for years (cut taxes, allow the pound to depreciate and have a tight incomes policy to make sure the depreciation is effective).

It also contains highly valuable studies on the effects of incomes policies which at least speak well for the institute's willingness to print evidence which does not suit its two arguments. For taken together, the studies seem to provide a damning indictment of the advice which the Government is giving by the institute.

The indictment does not apply to all prescriptions for fiscal expansion but simply to those which use the devaluation strategy coupled with incomes policy as a way of solving payments problems.

Alternatives strategies, such as import controls or accepting a worsening of the balance of payments on current account while improving the capital account, either by borrowing from abroad or by exporting less capital would have to be attacked on other grounds. It

It is the institute's particular mix of policies which represent the mainstream of the "orthodox Keynesian" tradition in Britain which emerge badly damaged

is the institute's particular mix of policies, which represent the mainstream of the "orthodox Keynesian" tradition in Britain which emerge badly damaged

What the institute wants to see is an "effective depreciation", which means a depreciation which is not all gobbled up by higher wages. In other words, what is being asked for is a recommendation that they cannot expect to receive extra pay increases to compensate them for the higher prices which they have to pay, first for imports and then for goods produced in this country.

There has been an endless debate on whether devaluations can work in this way. So far the best evidence we have is that if the market place works normally devaluations provide some improvement in competitiveness soon after they occur but they later wipe themselves out.

What is striking about the latest judgment from the institute is that it now clearly believes that the inflationary implications of the policy which it is recommending are very serious indeed. In its appraisal of the economy the institute says that the balance of payments next year is not the principal constraint on expansion because it will be in surplus.

This is, however, immediately contradicted by the next step of the institute's argument, in which we are warned that the problem is that expansion will cut down on the balance of payments surplus and thus incur the value of the pound, leading to higher inflation.

What the institute has done here is to confuse the question of whether we need to run a surplus on our current account with the quite separate question of whether the balance of payments is a constraint on our expansion.

Whatever the level of the current account deficit or surplus forecast for the economy, it is theoretically possible to manipulate the exchange rate to a level where we can attract enough capital to keep our overall payments position in balance. The fall in sterling is clearly accepted by the institute as being a necessary part of its policy.

Where the institute insists on scoring own goals, it is in its invocation of the idea that an incomes policy can provide the magic wand which converts the ominous depreciation that expansion will bring about into an effective depreciation which improves competitiveness.

That assertion is another way of saying that the effective use of an incomes policy can do something to affect the overall level of real wages. (If the only question were about the nominal level of wages, it would be a different one, which is how much inflation and devaluation the United Kingdom was prepared to accept; but quite different levels of inflation are consistent with the same degree of competitiveness.)

The claim of the institute is very specifically that incomes policy can improve competitiveness by lowering unit labour costs in real terms.

This is a very odd claim to make in a review which contains a special article examining the impact of incomes policies since 1961. The authors, after an exhaustive analysis of the evidence claim that incomes policies can have no significant effect at all on the rate at which real wages are moving on a permanent basis; there is a temporary improvement followed by a temporary worsening and things end up exactly the same.

This, of course, does not mean that incomes policies cannot have a useful role in holding down the rate of inflation; it merely means that they do not provide a workable combination with an exchange rate policy which is designed to lower real wages as a route to greater competitiveness.

The present experience, in which there is a rapid wage boom as workers insist on catching up on the living standards increases which they forewent in 1976, is a clear example of the way in which such a policy is almost certain to be defeated.

The institute clearly realizes the problems which this poses and has what it considers to be an escape in its recommendation for the way in which expansion should be brought about. It recommends that direct tax cuts provide a solution since they increase real incomes.

Until they can come up with satisfactory answers to a number of questions their position will be deeply unconvincing. The institute's argument is probably the evidence produced in the study on incomes policy which shows that workers see themselves a target for growth for real earnings and then demand high enough wages to get them.

Their basic clearly is that by giving tax cuts they will boost real earnings to a level where workers are not trying to use extra wages as their way of making gains. But if the tax cuts are big enough to buy off the demands for higher wages then an incomes policy becomes unnecessary and if they are not then their own research suggests that an incomes policy cannot perform the task assigned it.

It is no wonder that the institute warns us that, on their analysis, the problems which Britain face are intractable.

David Blake

After Chrysler what will the French do next?

The proposed Peugeot-Citroën takeover of Chrysler's European operations to form the fifth largest motor group in the world was surprising only because it was such a well-kept secret. European motor leaders have long predicted similar defensive measures to counter the dominance of the American and Japanese motor industries.

There are many shrewd observers who believe that within the next 10 years we shall see even bigger upheavals. And when the smoke of takeover battles clears the field will be held by two American groups, two Japanese and two European.

If the Chrysler deal goes through, Peugeot will have opened the way for France to ensure that it has the biggest stake in one of the two European survivors. Renault, the state-owned French company, is generally considered to be the vehicle for the ultimate formation of a single French contender.

There are at present enormous difficulties in the way of a Renault-Peugeot merger. Not least is the attitude of the Peugeot family who still hold some 48 per cent of the Sochaux-based company's shares and pride themselves on their private enterprise approach.

But fortunes fluctuate so rapidly in an industry totally dependent on one raw material—oil—that anything can happen. The American Government's determination to slash its massive oil imports is already straining the financial resources of United States car makers.

It is almost certainly Chrysler Corporation's need for funds to help it develop in the next four years new generation cars capable of meeting federal government requirements on fuel consumption, which has forced it to realize its considerable European assets.

Chrysler's purchase of Simca was a bitter blow to General de Gaulle's plans for a strong French motor industry to ward off the European expansion of General Motors and Ford. But at the time neither Renault, Peugeot nor the then independent Citroën was strong enough to take on the ailing Simca concern.

Now under the leadership of M. Jean-Paul Parayre a much stronger Peugeot is ready to flex its muscles outside France. And what better vehicle than Chrysler Europe with access to the huge American market through Chrysler Corporation's proposed 15 per cent stake in the enlarged company.

While Simca was undoubtedly the main target for Peugeot it should not be assumed that M. Parayre was only prepared to include Chrysler United Kingdom in the deal because Mr. John Riccardo, Chrysler's chief, insisted that it was "all or nothing".

The loss-making British subsidiary has never been big enough to stand on its own feet in an industry increasingly dominated by size. But fitted into a larger European grouping it has a big potential as the following shows.

Chrysler UK has installed capacity, some of it quite modern, to produce annually 320,000 cars, 389,000 engines,



M. Jean-Paul Parayre: a much stronger Peugeot ready to flex its muscles outside France.

361,000 gear boxes, 356,000 axles and 375,000 suspension units. Something approaching half this capacity is at present idle and that gives Peugeot the ability to increase output without a large investment in new plant, and to do it within a very short time.

Linwood with its abysmal record of strikes, absenteeism and the bloody-minded attitude to management is clearly a problem for the French. How they handle it, if the deal goes through, will be crucial to public reaction to French intervention in the troubled British motor industry.

Last night British motor executives expressed this cynical view of the likely outcome: "Peugeot can afford to let Linwood struggle itself to death. They don't have to initiate any action which could lead to a confrontation with the unions or politicians—just leave it to follow its normal path."

With a combined output a year of 2,300,000 vehicles and a 362,000-strong labour force the enlarged Peugeot will be surpassed only by General Motors, Ford, Toyota and Nissan (Datsun). It already holds 18 per cent of the European car market giving it a substantial lead over its nearest rival, Ford with 12 per cent.

Such a merger may well be years away but the potential is clearly there and once again underlines the growing vulnerability of B.L.O. One thing is certain. With half the British motor industry—Ford and Renault—firmly in American hands there is no possibility of a single British group being formed as a counter to the onward march of the French.

An important aspect of the proposed sale is Chrysler's European commercial vehicle production. With the exception

of a few very French and very antiquated vans such as Citroën's "corrugated" slash sided van, Peugeot, Citroën have no stake in the commercial vehicle field. Closing the gap is imperative to M. Parayre's plans for a widely based, international group able to take advantage of two very different markets.

He must regret that when Citroën joined Peugeot in 1974 its commercial vehicle subsidiary and France's leading truck maker, Berliet, went to Renault. Together with Saviem, Renault's existing commercial vehicle subsidiary, it has the potential to become a formidable competitor for Mercedes Benz, Iveco (Fiat and Magirus Deutz), Volvo and Leyland Vehicles.

Chrysler's much smaller but well run commercial vehicle facilities could provide him with a ready-made springboard for growth. It has four plants in the United Kingdom, at Duesseldorf and Luton, employing about 3,900. They produce two basic ranges, which since May of this year have been sold under the Dodge brand name.

The Dodge Spacevan with a one ton payload holds about 7 per cent of the United Kingdom market for compact vans and is produced at the rate of 7,000 a year. It also has the Dodge Walkthru van. This is rather long in the tooth now but plans are advanced to launch a replacement—the 50 series—early next year.

In the heavier sector there is the Dodge Commando truck series from 7.5 tons to 20 tons and the Dodge 500 series from 22 tons to 28 tons. Chrysler holds about 9 per cent of the United Kingdom truck market but this includes sales of super heavy trucks (up to 38 tons) imported from Chrysler Spain, the former Barreiros concern.

Plans are underway to supplement the United Kingdom range with further Spanish models. Chrysler Spain holds a remarkable 50 per cent of the Spanish truck market with models ranging from 13 to 40 tons. It also produces tractors and engines for other manufacturers and reconditioned tanks for the Spanish army.

Clifford Webb

Business Diary: Sir Freddie calls 'time!'

Freddie Laker has a publicist that is truly second to none but we wonder how he is now that he has done as much as he can for a pub that is not an unspeakable in Britain, acquired a publicist and closed it down.

Laker's premises in London is the "Whistle Stop", a small pub situated in the heart of British Rail's Victoria Station, London. But Sir Freddie has not taken his action out of any sudden conversion to the cause of temperance. It is interest in the "Whistle Stop" is as the new central terminal for the new Skytrain walk-on, no-frills service to New York and, it is opened in November, it will provide twice the space available in the existing terminal, squeezed between the two a little further along the line.

Although it will be bigger, it will be a much better workmen are already well into the work of conversion—it will provide room for any number of travellers who have camping on the Thames adjacent for Skytrain.



Whistle stopped: The Whistle Stop pub alongside British Rail's Victoria Station, London, yesterday, now being converted into offices for Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain operation.

Freddie was not available for comment last night (he's on his way to his yacht in the Mediterranean), but we did learn one important fact, and to home-going commuters, the superior facilities which will be built into the terminal will not include a bar.

A man, who knows Freddie does assure us, however, the area, even one short, will be well stocked with water.

For years, die-hard believers in the free market economy in West Germany have been lamenting the decline of the independent entrepreneur.

So it comes as a surprise to find that in one sector of the economy the urge to set up one's own business is as strong as ever. Over the past 12 months, no fewer than 37,000 people, nearly half of them women, have been instructed in the art of running a pub.

The attractions of the trade are obvious. But sadly it seems as if a large percentage of these hopefuls are destined for professional disappointment behind the bar.

Over the past five years the total number of pubs, wine bars and small restaurants in Germany has increased by only 10 per cent to 200,000 suggesting that many must change hands frequently.

One decision the new Pope will face is whether to complete his predecessor's work in bringing into the twentieth century the finances of what is undoubtedly the richest of organizations in the world.

To his reform of 1967, Pope Paul set up the Prefecture for Economic Affairs, a kind of Vatican finance ministry, and put under Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, a Roman who while not a financial expert had contact with American capitalism in his years as apostolic delegate in Washington.

While sound rationalization is said to have been done, the veil of secrecy is still maintained over the economics of how the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church lives. The Vatican, for instance, must be one of the few states in the world not to publish a budget. Will the new Pope decide to do so? Cardinal Vagnoni is now 72 and like the head of the other Curia departments, will put his own stamp on the Vatican's new post. Perhaps a clue will come from whether he is confirmed or, if not, who his successor will be.

The rationalization carried out under Pope Paul involved diversifying internationally the Vatican's portfolio of investments, until that time concentrated too much in Italy. This was largely done through the Institute for Religious Works which, whatever its name may suggest, is the Vatican's bank.

Its president is Bishop Paul Marcinkus, a brusque, curly 56-year-old American from Cicero, Illinois, who involuntarily attracted unwelcome publicity a few years ago through

business links with Michele Sindona, the financier now in New York fighting extradition proceedings to Italy on charges of fraudulent banking practices. The talk in Rome is that the Vatican is increasingly feeling the pinch. The income from Peter's Pence, the offerings by the faithful throughout the world, is said to have halved since the Vatican Council in the mid-sixties. Priests speak about cuts in the budgets of Vatican commissions and in travel allocations.

Inflation in Italy is still well into double figures. But, as long as the Vatican declines to publish its budget, it is impossible to know how serious the situation is.

Sweet-toothed British bugs are doing their best to eat through Europe's sugar mountain. The sugar, more formally known as the chemical industry as micro-organisms, are used by United Kingdom chemical companies to produce vitamins, antibiotics including penicillin, and a wide range of food chemicals. The mountain is being slowly reduced helped by £1m-worth of rebates from the EEC secured by Britain's Chemical Industries Association and CEFIC, the European chemical industry federation. The rebates are designed to encourage firms to use sugar as a nutrient to feed their bugs which enable chemical fermentation to take place. Companies are compensated with the rebates for the difference between the fixed price of sugar in the EEC and the price prevailing on world markets.

Ross Davies

Martin Ford Ltd

Famous for Separates

Interim Unaudited Results for the 26 weeks ended 3rd June 1978

	Half-year 1978	Half-year 1977	Year 1977
	£	£	£
Sales (including V.A.T.)	3,136,345	2,701,060	5,571,505
Profit, before Taxation	553,837	444,517	965,255
Taxation	294,647	240,359	526,806
Profit, after Taxation	259,190	204,158	438,447
Dividends	171,876	153,750	316,350
To Reserves	87,315	50,408	122,197
Earnings Per Share	1.66p	*1.31p	*2.81p

* Adjusted for Capitalization issue in April 1978.

Profits continued to rise at a substantial rate—25%. Turnover up 18%. Directors view second half year with confidence. An increased interim dividend of 1.1p per Ordinary Share (1977—0.85p) as adjusted for April 1978 scrip issue). This interim dividend will be paid on 12th October 1978 to those Ordinary Shareholders on the register at 11th September 1978.

SCOTTISH, ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN



TEXTILES LIMITED

Scotland's largest producer of Harris Tweed, Tartans and 100% Mohair goods.

Results for Year Ended 30th April 1978

	1978	1977
	£'000	£'000
Group Turnover (present group)	10,162	7,944
Profit before tax	1,289	862

Record results with—

- * Exports now 52.9% of total turnover.
- * Net borrowings reduced by 17.3%.
- * Net tangible assets substantially increased from 55.54p per share to 73.45p per share.
- * Annual dividend increased to 9.159p net—maximum permitted.

REGISTERED OFFICE: 12 HOPE STREET, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH

FINANCIAL NEWS

Improving Regional a heavy discount

Maugham Regional Properties is re-issuing itself as a significant revenue producer. After 1,000 pre-tax in 1977 and over the line loss of 0 in the year before profits have recovered to a dividend lift from the first and final pay-
of 0.0825p a share gross with a 1978 final up a share.
earnings of 3.21p a Regional clearly had a pay more but if the r cost gross yield is at lower than the in-
valuable elsewhere in the discount on net looks attractive.
and March balance sheet valuation, which ex-
the residential sites, a £1.46m surplus over

Further shots fired in suit of Fluidrive

I with the Fluidrive ring board's agreement £5.7m bid from Associ-
engineering in preference
an approach, the board
has Tilling continues to
its case. Rejected as
"unistic" and "totally
actory" the £5m Tilling
uses next Tuesday.
asting his own offer
associated's, Sir Robert
chairman of Tilling,
but that Associated has
that its profits could
up to 14 per cent this
has also reported a
cent fall in earnings
for the first half of the
ad admitted that pro-
r its home and overseas
rs give little or no evi-
ance increase in demand
coming mouths.
ys that Fluidrive has
nothing further about
ects since the interim
it which reported no

Stanley looking another record

record growth is pre-
r A. G. Stanley Hold-
do-it-yourself and
materials retailer.
profits were up by 49
to £749,000 in the six
to July 1, 1978. Turn-
reased from £7.4m to
increase was achieved
a £45,000 loss on two
the Netherlands which
p is closing by the end
month.
land, four stores have
sed, nine opened and
sed. Sales through the
shops which were open
the corresponding period
r increased by 27 per
his improvement was
result of increased sales
label products. The
bo plans to open five
es in the current half-
second half-year has
at a very satisfactory
l the board is confident
year's results will show
record growth", said
man, Mr Michael Stan-
erday.
l interim dividend of
oss is declared for the
ing December 31, 1977,
the reduction in the

es Paper up in half-year

se back of a rise in
of 7 per cent to
pre-tax profits of Olives
all have jumped 84 per
£149,000 in the six
to June 24. Earnings a
re up from 2.38p to
while the dividend is
om 1.5p to 1.78p gross.
board says that the
improvement in the
demand seen in the
if is expected to be
ed. After the "en-
g" interim results, the
s have every confidence
ing the capital expendi-
programme, which will
in about £200,000 in
1 year. A maximum
payment is expected.

isers on oil industry safety

nittee has been set up
Health and Safety Com-
to advise on health and
in the oil industry, in-
the North Sea. Its
n will be Mr R. D.
of the Health and
Executive. It is nomi-
ally by the CBI and the

ess appointments

B's new project director

enneth Moses is to be
Director-general of mining
of planning and major
at The National Coal
J. Kennedy has succeeded
Jenkins as director of
of the Delta Metal Co
Dr Jenkins' retirement.
W. Lees has become
and general manager, Mr
Bradley as sales director,
Hargreaves as technical
Mr J. S. Walker as
director and Mr E. C.
operations director of TI
SE Silencers.
drew S. R. Davidson has
te board of British Linen

Demand is weak at Arcoelectric

After a good first half, the
board of Arcoelectric (Holdings)
says that the outlook is not as
bright as it was a few months
ago. Demand is weak and com-
petition may force the group to
again accept lower margins.
Over the first half to April
30 pre-tax profits were lifted
by higher margins to £287,000—
an advance of 145 per cent. The
board of the electric switches
and neon-signal lamps manu-
facturer says that sales were ahead
by 39 per cent.
Shareholders are to receive
a maintained net dividend,
which is equal to 0.26p gross
against 0.33p.

BOWATER CORPORATION

Offers for Crosstey Building
Products by Bowater Corp. have
been accepted by 89 per cent
of ordinary shares and 83 per cent
of cumulative preference shares.
Since the offer was made last
month, Bowater has acquired a
total of 90 per cent of Crosstey
capital, through a subsidiary. Both
offers are now unconditional.

P. BROTHERHOOD

Peter Brotherhood Limited
announces that a second interim
dividend of 0.063 pence per ordi-
nary share will be paid with the
final dividend of 4.5375 pence per
ordinary share.

Mr David R. Neil has been made
a director of Unionamerica In-
surance Co.
Mr John Newman has become a
director of Reunion Properties Co.
Mr Stanley W. Wyatt has been
re-elected as a director of the
don Goldhawk Building Society,
re-elected as a director of the Lon-

Associated Dairies' £5.6m stores bid

By Michael Clark
Associated Dairies has
branched out into the furniture
retail business with a surprise
£5.6m bid for the Sheffield-
based group Wades Department-
al Stores.
The bid seems certain to suc-
ceed as Associated has acquired
the stakes held by Mr H. Win-
stone, president of Wades, by
his wife and by his charitable
trusts. These total 1.11m ordi-
nary shares or 55.5 per cent of
the equity and 1.23m non-voting
"A" shares representing 33.1
per cent.
Associated Dairies has paid
102.5p for each of the ordinary
shares and 98p for each of the
"A" shares.
An identical offer will be
made to the remainder of the

Wade's shareholders although a
partial share alternative will
be included.
News of the bid sent the
share price of Wades soaring
37p to 95p while Associated
Dairies slipped 5p to 343p.
The Wades board, advised by
brokers Laing & Cruickshank,
consider the offer to be fair
and reasonable and intend to
recommend all shareholders to
accept the offer. They also in-
tend to accept in respect of
their own holdings.
Offer documents will be sent
out as soon as possible. The
move by Associated Dairies into
the furniture retail market is
in sharp contrast to its present
involvement in the dairy goods
trade and hypermarkets busi-
ness. However, Associated does



Mr Noel A. Stockdale, chairman of Associated Dairies.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Arcoelectric (I)	(—)	0.28(0.31)	(—)	0.18(0.38)	9/10	(—)
British Alumin (I)	100.7(107.9)	12.6(13.9)	—	20.8(15.0)	6/10	(—)
Dreamland Elec (I)	(—)	0.25(0.21)	(—)	0.45(0.4)	6/10	(—)
Ewart New North (F)	(—)	0.003(0.01)	0.5(2.28)	1.0(1.5)	—	1.0(1.5)
Garlor-Lilley (F)	4.2(3.4)	0.40(0.36)	2.89(2.5)	0.62(0.54)	11/10	0.8(0.7)
London & Lom (I)	(—)	0.77(0.66)	1.51(1.2)	1.0(0.7)	(—)	(—)
Olives Paper (I)	2.4(2.3)	0.14(1.08)	4.43(2.39)	1.2(1.0)	—	(—)
Philips Lamp (I) (a)	5.006(7.277)	353(299)	0.98(0.78)	10.5(9.8)	20/10	(—)
Regional Props (F)	(—)	1.9(2.0)	3.21(0.2b)	0.5(0.65)	(—)	1.1(0.55)
Scot, En Eu Text (F)	10.1(7.9)	1.2(0.86)	17.42(15.52)	1.17(1.04)	9/10	1.83(1.64)
A. G. Stanley (I)	10.3(7.4)	0.74(0.50)	5.4(3.9)	2.0(1.6)	(—)	(—)
Stewart Nairn Cp (F)	1.7(1.3)	0.05(0.02)	0.45(0.20)	NI(—)	(—)	(—)
Tube Invest (I)	(—)	31.4(27.3)	(—)	NI(—)	(—)	(—)
Utd Dom Trst (F)	(—)	17.0(12.2)	6.4(3.2)	NI(—)	(—)	(—)
J. Webb (F)	3.2(2.6)	0.51(0.45)	1.7(2.4)	0.40(0.70)	2/10	0.5(0.4)
Woolworth (I)	380.1(340.5)	12.5(10.9)	(—)	1.22(1.22)	6/10	(—)
Worthington Hds (F)	1.8(1.6)	0.39(0.31)	7.0(7.2)	0.47(0.70)	5/10	0.78(0.70)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=FI, b=Loss.

Town & City Properties LIMITED

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

Considerable progress has been made by Town & City since I wrote to you a year ago. During the financial year under review the main contributing factors were reduced borrowings and interest costs as a result of property sales and a rise in profits from the Service Industry Division; in the current financial year the beneficial effects of continuing property sales, the exchange of 8/14% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock for Preference Shares and the borrowing rearrangements set out in the circular of 28th April, are all helping towards the recovery of your Group, which is now taking place.

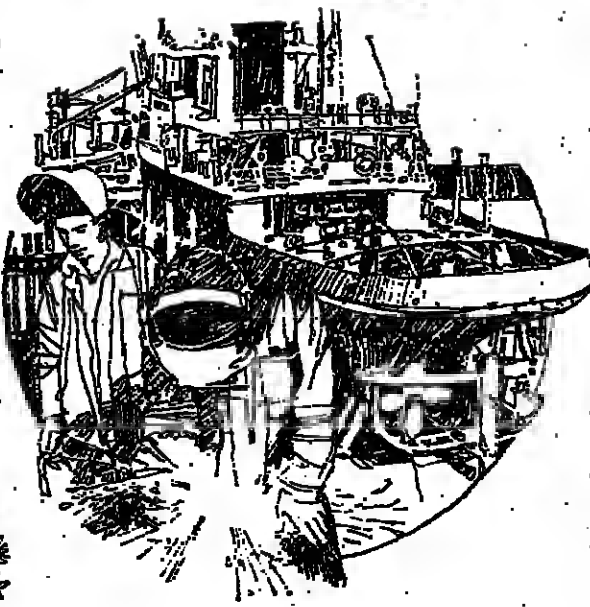
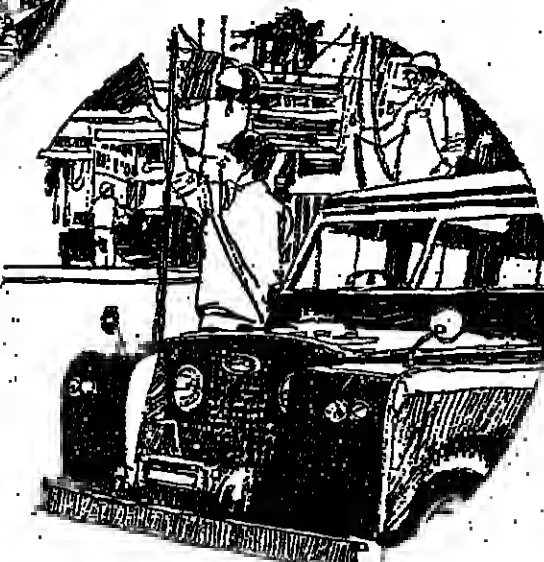
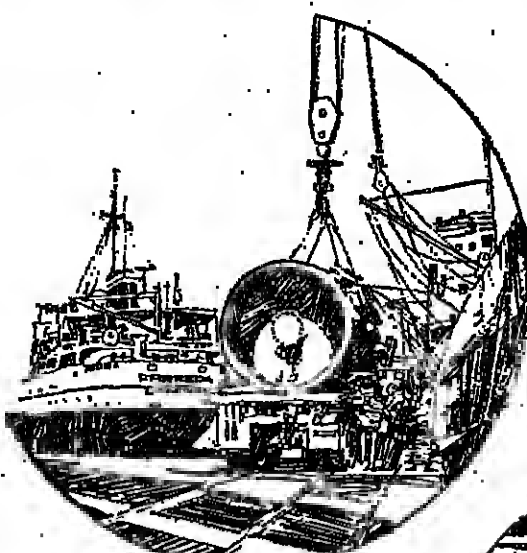
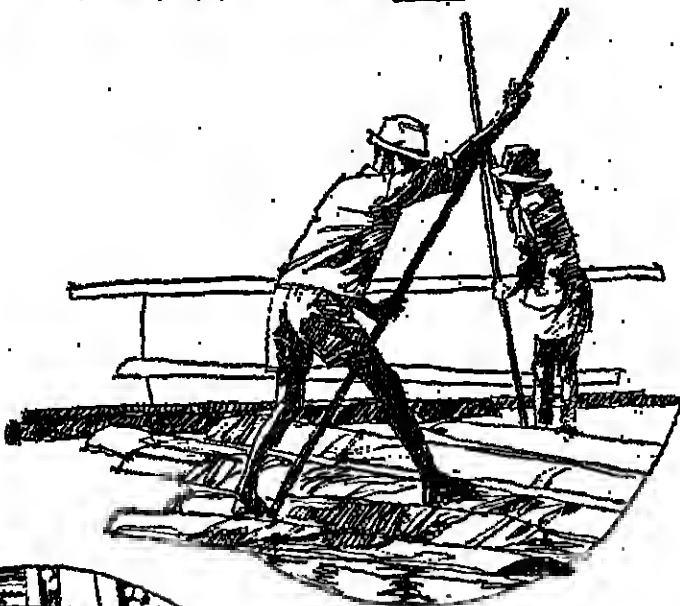
Borrowings have fallen satisfactorily. Borrowings shown in the consolidated balance sheet were reduced from £317 million to £255 million, and since the year and to £245 million, before taking into account, sales proceeds on deposit of £13 million. Equally important, the length and pattern of the Group's loans have been greatly improved by the new borrowing arrangements with Barclays Bank.

The consolidated balance sheet reflects the most important change which took place shortly after the year end, namely the exchange by holders of £26,297,984 of the 8/14% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock, principally by Barclays Bank Limited and the Prudential Assurance Company Limited, into Preference Shares. The main effect of this on the balance sheet is to bring borrowings down by £26 million and to improve the debt equity ratio from 4.9 to 3.1.

Sales of properties during the year totalled £56 million, compared with a book value of £55 million, and since the year and a further £27 million, book value £23 million, of properties have been sold or are contracted to be sold; this takes the total since 1st April, 1974 to £300 million, against a book value of £290 million. A satisfactory volume of sales is in the pipeline.

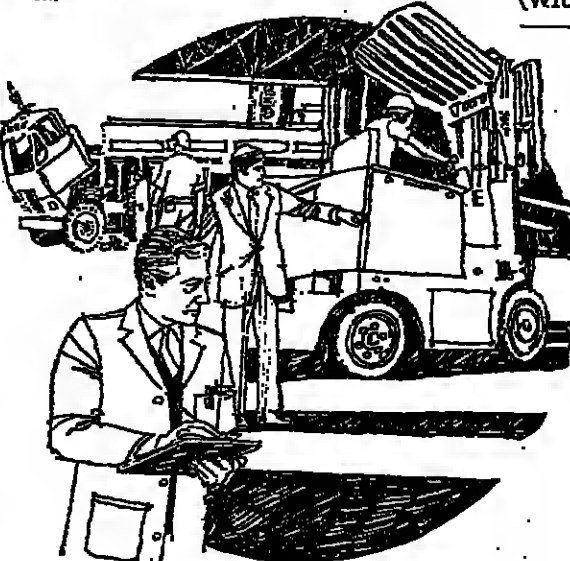
J. M. STERLING

Inchcape in 1977-1978

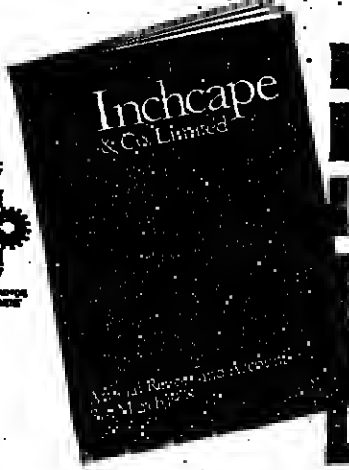


Highlights of the year

ENDED 31st MARCH	1978	1977
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	62,274	73,383
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders after extraordinary items	33,201	32,425
Earnings per ordinary share	40.7p	42.5p
Dividends per ordinary share (with tax credit)	22.524p	15.258p



Inchcape & Co. Limited



If you are not a shareholder and would like to know more about the Inchcape Group, please send this coupon to:
The Director, Public Relations, Inchcape & Co. Limited,
40 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 5EL.

Name _____
Address _____
T _____

REF

5. Flat mixed field

